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JORDAN DISP... AMMAN

Austria 20 S. Italy 1,700 Lire Portugal 110 Esc.
Bahrain 0.700 Din Jordan 450 Fils Qatar 4.50 Rials
Belgium 49 B.Fr. Kenya Sh. 20.00 Rep. of Ireland 70 P.
Canada C$ 1.50 Kuwait 500 Fils Saudi Arabia 7.00 R.
Cyprus C£ 0.70 Lebanon 0.5.50 Spain 125 Ptas.
Denmark 9.00 Dkr. Libya L.Din. 0.40 Sweden 7.50 S.Kr.
Egypt E£ 1.750 Luxembourg 49 L.Fr. Switzerland 2.30 S.Fr.
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# 2 French Hostages Captured by Shiites Are Freed in Beirut

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

BEIRUT — Two French hostages were released here Friday night at a seaside hotel.

Their release had earlier been reported and then denied by several officials and by witnesses.

The two men released were Philippe Rochot, television journalist with the Antenne-2 network, and Georges Hansen, cameraman with the four-man crew kidnapped in West Beirut on March 8 by a pro-Iranian Lebanese Moslem group calling itself the Organization for Revolutionary Justice.

Reports earlier in the evening had quoted witnesses, police and a senior Syrian official as saying that a Shiite Moslem group had freed the two hostages.

Officials in Paris said later that the French ambassador in Beirut, Christian Graeff, had returned empty-handed from a rendezvous at a seaside hotel where he had been expecting to take custody of the hostages.

Still later, an anonymous telephone caller to an international news agency in Beirut said the two hostages would be released if security was lifted around the rendezvous point.

The caller demanded another rendezvous, involving French, Algerian and International Red Cross officials.

French Embassy officials in four cars had driven first to the Beau Rivage Hotel in the Ramlet al-Baida district, where they were joined by Algerian diplomats.

They waited for about 20 minutes in their cars and then abruptly sped off to the Continental Hotel in Rouche, where two men climbed out of a car carrying armed men and boarded an embassy car.

Callers to news organizations in Beirut had said earlier that the Revolutionary Justice Organization was freeing two of them.

The independent An-Nahar newspaper and the leftist As-Safir newspaper each said Friday that a caller read a statement declaring that the hostages were being freed because of a change in France's Middle East policy.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization, believed to be made up of Shiite Moslems loyal to Iran, released a statement March 14 that said the abduction of the French crew was a warning to the French government "to stop its military and political intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs."

France withdrew its 45 truce observers from Beirut's dividing Green Line on April 3.

The statement to the newspapers said the hostages were being freed "in view of the evidence and the new commitments by the French government about the change in its Middle East policies and the humanitarian mediation of our friends and comrades of the nation of Hezbollah," meaning Iran, "and that of Syrian President Hafez Assad and Algerian friends."

Four other Frenchmen were kidnapped in Beirut last year and a fifth was abducted in May. Five Americans are also being held hostage in Lebanon.

*(AP, Reuters, AFP, UPI)*

The Associated Press

**Hundreds Die as Peruvian Troops Recapture Prisons**

Relatives of prisoners shielded their faces outside Lurigancho prison in Peru after troops regained control of three prisons taken over by inmates belonging to the guerrilla movement Shining Path. Estimates of the death toll reached 350. Page 6.

# Pretoria Bill Sets 180 Days in Jail Without Trial

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

JOHANNESBURG — The South African President's Council adopted two tough new security bills on Friday allowing detention without trial for 180 days and permitting the government to declare "unrest areas" in places where it thinks extraordinary measures are required to combat unrest.

The action clears the way for enactment of the bills despite opposition from Parliament's Indian and mixed-race chambers.

The two bills, once signed by President Pieter W. Botha, could eventually replace the state of emergency declared last week.

Voting in the council, which is controlled by supporters of the governing white National Party, split along strict party lines after nine and a half hours of debate.

Members of the ruling National Party and the rightist Conservative Party voted in favor while members of the white opposition parties and all parties in parliamentary chambers for mixed-race and Indian people voted against the measure.

The detention law was passed by a vote of 35-22, and the second measure by 35-21, after an Indian member walked out in protest at the new legislation.

Under the first bill, police can detain people without trial for 180 days, compared to 14 days under the state of emergency imposed last week without parliamentary approval.

Mr. Botha referred the bills to the council on Wednesday after the mixed-race and Indian chambers of Parliament rejected them a second time. The white chamber of Parliament passed the bills twice.

Also on Friday, the government's Bureau for Information announced that a 5-year-old child and five other blacks have been killed by police, raising the official death toll during the state of emergency to 54. Of those, 14 were killed by the police, the government said in a statement.

The child was killed by gunfire from the police in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg. The government said the girl died when the police were firing at a fugitive on Tuesday.

Police arrested 24 nonwhites in connection with the death of a white man burned this week in a black township of Uitenhage in the eastern part of Cape province, the statement said.

The bureau, virtually the sole source of official information because of stringent press censorship under the emergency, imposed new restrictions Friday on daily media briefings, which have been marked by angry questions from reporters, queries about reports of clashes with police, and general complaints.

The bureau said officials now will answer questions only about the police report of fatalities. Any other questions will have to be submitted four hours in advance.

Mr. Botha, speaking at a police parade in Pretoria, complained

See SOUTH AFRICA, Page 6

# *Polls Predict A Majority For González*

*Reuters*

MADRID — Spanish politicians have ended a lackluster campaign for Sunday's general election, overshadowed in its final days by Spain's victory over Denmark in the soccer World Cup in Mexico.

The latest polls indicated that Prime Minister Felipe González would maintain control of the legislature, although with a diminished majority.

Mr. González, 44, closed his campaign Friday night in his hometown of Seville, the capital of Andalusia, in the heart of one of Europe's poorest regions. The Socialists are expected to retain control of the Andalusian regional government in a ballot held simultaneously with the general election.

Polls have indicated the Socialist Party would lose some of its 202 seats but could still win a 176-seat majority and was certain to remain the biggest party in the 350-seat legislature.

Mr. González said Thursday in Barcelona, "We can and must win that majority to win the battle of history." He said he was ready for a second four-year term "and another one if needed."

Mr. González's rightist rival, Manuel Fraga Iribarne, campaigning on themes of law and order and liberalization of the economy, held a rally in central Madrid.

Mr. Fraga told supporters that voters would reject "leftists disguised as centrists," and that his Popular Coalition was heading for victory.

Most opinion polls indicate Mr. Fraga's party is unlikely to win more than the 106 seats it held in the outgoing legislature.

Spain plays Belgium on election day in the World Cup quarterfinals. Some opposition leaders have accused the Socialists of calling elections early so that the month-long soccer tournament would coincide with the election campaign, distracting attention from political issues.

**■ Suárez Could Be Key**

*Edward Schumacher of The New York Times reported earlier from Madrid:*

Though the Socialists are expected to win over a divided opposition, former Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez could be key in preventing the moderate center-left Socialists from repeating their majority in the legislature.

Polls predict that Socialist defections to Mr. Suárez, 53, could help

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# *South African Press: Readers Must Fill in the - - - - - s*

By Alan Cowell
*New York Times Service*

JOHANNESBURG — A week after their introduction under the nation's harshest emergency decree ever, South Africa's press restrictions have reduced to an authorized trickle a flow of information that the South Africans once boasted was the freest on the continent.

For days, for instance, the authorities insisted that there had been no effort by the security forces to order the residents of townships around Pretoria to stay indoors on the anniversary of the Soweto uprising of June 16, 1976. Some reports about the matter, an official spokesman said Wednesday, were completely "devoid of truth."

Yet on Thursday, a senior government spokesman, David Steward, acknowledged at a briefing that the security forces had dropped leaflets from a plane over some townships telling residents to remain indoors Monday and informing them that the police and army would take action against those who disobeyed the edict.

"Yes, we admit, sometimes we make mistakes," Mr. Steward said.

The interpretation among some reporters and editors, however, was that the action was not so much a mistake as part of a campaign designed to depict this torn land as returning to normalcy after 21 months of protest and to restrict publication of evidence that might suggest otherwise.

The press has, to a large extent, been muzzled, as journalists may not enter black townships and as a wide range of topics may not be discussed. In effect, only news authorized by the government gets a full hearing.

Since the state of emergency was proclaimed last week, purportedly to counter a huge and violent protest planned by the outlawed and exiled African National Congress, there has been much comment in the press.

South Africans have been able to read, in columns of comment, that their land has been turned, more than ever before, into a totalitarian state. They have been able to read that press restrictions do not make for a healthy nation. They have been told that what they read in their newspapers may be so censored as to be misleading.

But, to a large extent, they have not been able to read or hear a full account of the events that are supposed to justify press restrictions, because the restrictions focus not on comment but on unauthorized reporting of events here — the protests and the bloodshed, the actions of security forces designed, suppos-

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Reuters

Sefako Nyaka holds up a page from the Weekly Mail for his co-editor, Anton Harber.

# Cancellation of Rocket Is New Shuttle Setback

By John Noble Wilford
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Because of serious safety concerns, NASA is abandoning plans to use a highly volatile liquid-fuel rocket to launch scientific and Pentagon payloads from the orbiting space shuttle, according to space agency officials.

**The Soviet Union said it would begin a commercial space program next year. Page 6.**

The decision by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was a new setback for the shuttle project and also threatened further postponements in the program of planetary exploration.

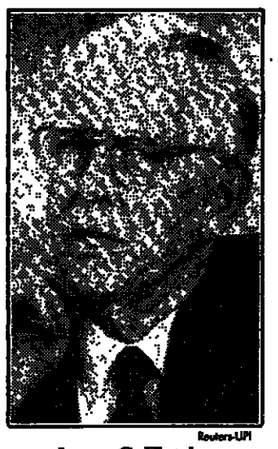
Planetary missions and some large, classified Defense Department satellites will probably be reassigned to launchings by unmanned rockets, officials said.

The missions immediately affected are the Galileo spacecraft to explore Jupiter and the European Space Agency's Ulysses spacecraft to orbit and study the Sun. Until the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in January, they were to have been deployed from shuttles last month and then boosted into interplanetary space by the liquid-fuel Centaur rockets.

The Pentagon had also planned to use the Centaur for shuttle launchings of some of its secret communications and early-warning satellites.

Concern over the Centaur's safety had become strong within NASA before the Challenger accident on Jan. 28, when seven astronauts were killed. Centaurs have been flown often as the upper stage on unmanned rockets, either Titans or Atlases, but the rocket's liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen fuels are extremely volatile, requiring engineers to make many modifications for the Centaur's use on the manned shuttle.

James C. Fletcher, chief of NASA, made the decision after



Reuters-UPI

James C. Fletcher

meeting with key agency officials in Washington and being advised by congressional investigators to cancel development of the Centaur for use on shuttle missions.

Mr. Fletcher said the Centaur "would not meet safety criteria" now being applied to the shuttle and its cargo, even though the

See SHUTTLE, Page 6

# Thatcher Pays Price for Praising U.S.

## *Prime Minister Is Out of Step With Anti-American Mood*

By Karen DeYoung
*Washington Post Service*

LONDON — If taxes here could only be as admirably low as in the United States, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told a television interviewer last week, Britain might share America's low unemployment and higher standard of living.

The advantages of doing things the American way are a recurring theme for Mrs. Thatcher.

If only the British had more U.S.-style initiative and get-up-and-go vitality, and less willingness to let big government do things for them, she often scolds her countrymen, prospects here would be brighter.

Such talk has always gone down poorly in opposition political circles. Lately, it also has begun to worry members of Mrs. Thatcher's own Conservative Party.

Even some of Mrs. Thatcher's boosters in the U.S. government are concerned. They fear that pro-Americanism is becoming an electoral liability in Britain.

This year, several of the crises Mrs. Thatcher's government has faced have involved the United States in some way, and Mrs. Thatcher has sometimes taken abuse for being on Washington's side.

The year began with rivalry between U.S. and European companies over the purchase of Britain's Westland Helicopters Ltd. Although Mrs. Thatcher proclaimed neutrality, she made it clear she was on the side of the Americans. She was accused of bending to U.S. dominance, and her popularity ratings dropped.

Mrs. Thatcher supported the U.S. air attack on Libya on April 15. The British public, the opposition and many within her own party opposed it.

British opinion polls have indicated a massive lack of confidence in the ability of the United States to manage its superpower status to the satisfaction and benefit of Western Europe.

Columnists have noted that U.S.-British relations have rarely been worse, and generally conservative newspapers like the Daily Telegraph have editorialized about Washington's "apparent obliviousness" to European opinion.

Elections in Britain are less than two years away. The opposition Labor Party, currently leading in the polls by as much as 8 percentage points, has vowed that it will send home all U.S. nuclear weapons in Britain and close down U.S. military bases.

U.S. diplomats in Britain divide their time between managing the bilateral relationship with Mrs. Thatcher and trying to encourage the Labor Party to take a more reasonable stance. They say they are acutely conscious that the United States is "going to be used" by all sides in the upcoming campaign.

The proximate causes of the British mood of frustration with the United States are obvious. The U.S. air attack on Libya and the Reagan administration's apparent decision to end adherence to the

See THATCHER, Page 6

# *Reagan Loses Arms Votes In Congress*

By Edward Walsh
and Walter Pincus
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan sustained a series of setbacks on arms policy Thursday, as his plan to end U.S. compliance with the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty came under assault both in the House and the Senate and committees in both chambers moved to cut spending on his missile defense system.

The Democratic-controlled House, on a vote of 256-145, approved a nonbinding resolution calling on Mr. Reagan to continue adherence to the weapons limits set in SALT-2. Thirty-seven Republicans voted with the Democratic majority.

At the same time, the Republican-dominated Senate Armed Services Committee unexpectedly attached a similar nonbinding amendment to the Defense Department authorization bill for the 1987 fiscal year.

Sponsored by Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, the amendment was approved, 10-9, with one Republican, Senator William S. Cohen of Maine, joining the Democrats.

[The State Department, reacting Friday to the congressional resolutions, accused supporters of the SALT-2 treaty of trying "to undermine our nuclear deterrent force," United Press International reported from Washington.

["Such resolutions," a statement said, "signal the Soviets that they need not take seriously their arms-control obligations and commitments."]

On the president's Strategic Defense Initiative, a House Armed Services subcommittee voted Thursday to cut $1.7 billion out of the administration's request for $5.4 billion for fiscal 1987.

And the Senate Armed Services committee is considering an amendment proposed by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, that not only would cut the president's request by $1.7 billion, but would demand that the money be channeled toward research that would not violate the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty.

Thursday's votes on the SALT-2 treaty, although of no immediate

See SALT, Page 6

# *South Korea Protests Take Deadly Turn*

By Susan Chira
*New York Times Service*

SEOUL — This is the haunting image of the new South Korean student activism: Lee Dong Soo, 22, slowly and deliberately douses himself with gasoline and sets himself on fire.

As the flames engulf him, he shouts, "Out with U.S. imperialists!" and jumps from a third-story ledge at Seoul National University.

The time-honored tradition of South Korean student protest has emerged in a new, unpredictable and sometimes violent form.

In recent weeks, three students have immolated themselves; clashes between riot policemen and student protesters have left two policemen dead and some students blinded; and small groups of students have tried to occupy the U.S. Embassy, a Korean-American bank and an American cultural center.

For most of modern South Korean history, to be a student has also meant to be a protester. Student demonstrations in 1960 brought down the government of Syngman Rhee, and students have risked imprisonment and injury in subsequent protests against two military coups.

But by most accounts, today's militant students are a new breed, more radical in their ideology and in their tactics.

Interviews with present and former student activists, university professors, diplomats, government officials and opposition politicians offer a portrait of a dedicated group whose members share a fierce antipathy to the government and a sense that students must chart a new course.

"Korean students feel they are responsible as the next generation to lead this country," said a former student activist who was imprisoned for his protest activities in 1978 and who works today as a clandestine labor organizer.

Dedication to the cause is instilled by an extensive course of study in radical theory that continues throughout students' college careers.

According to Education Ministry officials and former student activists, radical thought is passed on in clandestine "study circles," groups of students who may come from the same high school or hometown or church.

These study circles quickly become the focus of the students' intellectual and social lives, and serve as the basic organizational unit for demonstrations and other protests. To avoid detection, members of different groups never meet, but communicate through an appointed representative.

The students who emerge from this underground education share some basic tenets: a belief that South Korea's economic system must be changed to mandate fairer distribution of wealth, a conviction that the United States exerts a malignant influence on South Korean affairs and has propped up anti-democratic regimes here, and a consuming desire for reunification with North Korea.

"The study circles begin to make you realize the truth behind the facade of government propaganda," the labor organizer said. "You begin to see the contradictions in Korea, not just in politics but in the whole structure of Korean society."

"Once you begin to realize that," he said, "you join demonstrations and get arrested and imprisoned."

It is only against the backdrop of such commitment that something like self-immolation can be understood, activists say.

"Self-immolation is an extreme struggle," the labor organizer said. "In their wills, people have said

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**'People have said that if killing themselves will in any way effect the liberation of this country they will gladly die.'**

*— A South Korean labor organizer*

The Associated Press

Lee Dong Soo falling to his death in flames in Seoul.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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# Doctors Remove 2 New Polyps From Reagan

*United Press International*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan had two more small polyps removed from his intestine Friday, nearly a year after cancer surgery, but pronounced himself feeling "A-OK"

Dr. T. Burton Smith, the White House physician, said "two very small polyps were discovered and removed" and would undergo laboratory testing.

The president had almost 2 feet of his colon removed July 13 after doctors found a polyp attached to the inner wall of his lower intestine, and three small growths were removed in January.

# Jakarta Debates Limiting President's Term

By Jeremy Clift
*Reuters*

JAKARTA — Indonesia has become embroiled in a debate over a successor to President Suharto after a prominent member of the legislature called for a limit on the time a president can hold office.

Mr. Suharto, 65, has ruled Indonesia for 20 years and most observers expect him to seek another five-year term in 1988.

The debate arose when Suhardiman, the deputy chairman of the ruling Golkar group in the legislature, urged lawmakers to consider establishing a mechanism for the succession.

He suggested that a time limit should be placed on how long a president could serve and that a program to prepare for a new leadership be established. He did not say how long the presidential term should be.

Several members of the legislature and Suara Karya, the Golkar newspaper, have said it was a waste of time to debate such issues when the main concern was how to revive a slumping economy.

Suara Karya, in an editorial, said, "So far the Indonesian people still want Suharto to be Indonesian president for a further term because they have confidence and trust in his leadership."

Camera Press
President Suharto

**Several members of the legislature have said it was a waste of time to debate such issues when the main concern was how to revive a slumping economy.**

It added that Mr. Suhardiman's idea "does not appear to be in accordance with the wishes of the people."

Indonesia is scheduled to hold general elections next April.

The president is chosen for a five-year term by the People's Consultative Assembly, which is made up of 1,000 representatives from the legislature, the armed forces and the various regions within Indonesia. There is no limit on the number of times a president can be re-elected.

The deputy speaker of the legislature, Hardjantho Sumodisastro, was quoted in Indonesian newspapers Friday as saying it was healthy to discuss such matters, but that there was no tradition in Indonesia of setting a limit on the time a president can serve.

Sumrahadi Hadiputro, leader of the armed forces faction in the legislature, said the debate was a waste of energy. He warned it could "stir up confrontation within society." He said it was best to leave the decision to the Consultative Assembly.

But Lieutenant General Try Sutrisno, who was installed as the army commander on Wednesday, said the government was not a military monopoly and future leaders would not necessarily be drawn from the ranks of the armed forces.

General Sutrisno is sometimes named as a possible successor, along with the general chairman of Golkar, General Sudharmono, and the commander of the armed forces, General Benny Murdani.

# Sikhs Reject New Delhi's Plan on Land Exchange

*Reuters*

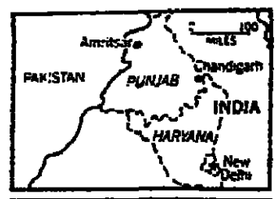
NEW DELHI — The leader of Punjab state rejected last-minute proposals Friday for a land exchange with neighboring Haryana state, a major element of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's peace plans for Punjab.

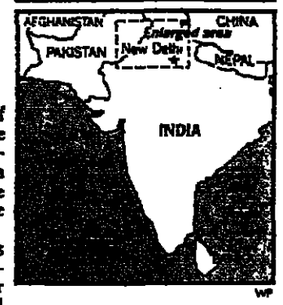
Mr. Gandhi called in Punjab's chief minister, Surjit Singh Barnala, for talks after the Sikh leader rejected his proposal for a retired judge to settle details of the territorial exchange within 18 hours.

The rebuff followed a day of negotiations as Mr. Gandhi sought ways of pushing through the transfer of control of Chandigarh, the joint state capital, to Punjab by Saturday.

Tension in Chandigarh rose after Sikh extremists shot and killed nine persons and wounded 12 in Punjab.

The government asked D.A. Desai, a retired Supreme Court judge, to identify by noon Saturday



WP

70,000 acres (28,250 hectares) of Punjab territory for transfer to Haryana.

The transfer is in compensation for Haranya relinquishing joint control of the capital it has shared on the border with Punjab for 20 years.

A central government commission said last week that Haryana should receive that amount of land as compensation.

Mr. Barnala said Punjab can identify only 45,000 acres, containing 31 villages, that qualify for transfer to Haryana as both Hindi-speaking and adjacent to the state border.

The finance minister of Punjab, Balwant Singh, said that Mr. Barnala dismissed Mr. Rajiv's proposal as "a mockery of the judicial system."

Mr. Singh said not enough time was allowed for the retired judge to do his work.

But Mr. Singh said Mr. Barnala was meeting with Mr. Gandhi to find a solution "as the transfer of Chandigarh is in the interest of Punjab as well as of the entire nation."

Mr. Gandhi made the exchange a key element of an accord he signed in July in an attempt to pacify the Sikh-dominated state of Punjab, where extremists are seeking an independent nation.

The central government ordered the two state legislatures to assemble on Saturday to debate the final land exchange that New Delhi hopes to offer.

The Press Trust of India news agency said authorities had issued an alert in six northern states in case of trouble on the transfer day.

An opposition front in Haryana, which is dominated by Hindus, called a statewide general strike for Saturday to protest the loss of the capital.

Additional paramilitary police have been deployed across Haryana, army garrisons have been placed on alert and all buses and trains have been canceled.

# EC Envoy Says Turkey Must Improve on Rights

*Reuters*

ANKARA — The European Community will continue attempts to improve relations with Turkey but expects Ankara to improve human rights, an EC commissioner, Claude Cheysson, said Friday.

Mr. Cheysson, speaking after talks with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and other government officials, said some issues remained to be solved between Ankara and the 12-nation group. He also met with opposition officials.

Mr. Cheysson said it was "inconceivable" that the remaining issues would prevent a planned ministerial meeting Sept. 16 between Turkey and the European Community.

The talks will be the first at the ministerial level since 1980, when the EC severed ties after Turkey's military coup.

The European Community has been slow to restore ties because of doubts over human rights in Turkey. Mr. Cheysson, a former French Socialist foreign minister, has been a severe critic on the issue.

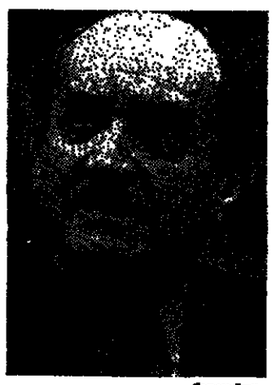
"Our people in the present community do not consider that fundamental rights are respected in Turkey," he said Friday. "More progress is expected by everyone."

But Mr. Cheysson's tone was milder than in the past. He said he accepted Turkey's claim to be European in character and noted that it had made progress on human rights.

He declined to say how a looming dispute over Turkey's push for free movement for its workers in the community would be solved in the face of West German opposition.

Turkey has said it wants to join the European Community but some EC members feel the political and economic adjustment required on both sides would be too great.

Mr. Cheysson said, "If one day the Turkish government, pressed by the parliament, decides to present its application, we recognize that it is perfectly entitled to do so and will form our view at this time."


Camera Press
Claude Cheysson

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# Greece Hinders Drive On Terrorism, U.S. Says

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — A State Department official has renewed U.S. charges that Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece has weakened Western efforts to counter terrorism.

The official, Rozanne L. Ridgway, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said Thursday that administration officials "regret the statements that he has made on terrorism and Libya lately, and we've communicated this view to the Greek government."

"What Mr. Papandreou has had to say detracts from what all of us have been trying to do internationally and as a Western group of nations to get a focused and effective response to international terrorism," Mrs. Ridgway said before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe.

Mr. Papandreou said late last month that the U.S. bombing of Libya on April 15 was a terrorist act itself and criticized U.S. legislation aimed at terrorist acts committed against Americans abroad. He said the legislation was part of an attempt to create "a worldwide police system."

Greece joined the 11 other European Community members in drafting sanctions against Libya in April but has refused to apply them on the ground that there is insufficient proof of Libyan involvement.

**■ Egypt Says It Foiled Plots**

Several attempts by Libyan and Syrian agents to carry out terrorist attacks in Egypt since the American air raids on Libya have been thwarted, Egypt's interior minister was quoted Friday as saying, The Associated Press reported from Cairo.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr, in an interview with the Al-Ahram, the semi-official daily newspaper, gave no details of the alleged plots. But he said security had been stepped up since the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, accused Egypt of cooperating with the United States in the air raid.

General Badr was quoted as saying, "After the U.S. attack on Libya and Libya's allegation that Egypt played a role in that attack, I can say that Egypt is more of a target for Libya and Syria. More sabotage attempts are being directed against us, and we are making greater efforts to deal with them."

He said that "there have been attempts that have been thwarted" and that information about a new plot would be "announced in due course after it has been completely unraveled."

# WORLD BRIEFS

## KGB Aide Reportedly Defects to U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A high-ranking Soviet intelligence official North Africa has defected to the United States with information abo Soviet operations in Arab countries, intelligence sources said Friday.

The sources said Oleg Agraniants, an official of the KGB securi agency was assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Tunis, where he was list as the No. 3 person in the Soviet delegation. "He basically walked into t U.S. Embassy in Tunis a month ago and defected," a source said.

Mr. Agraniants has been brought to the United States for detail interrogation, the sources said. NBC, which first reported the defecti Thursday, said he may have been a U.S. agent inside the KGB for the l three years. The program said he was responsible for all KGB operatio in North Africa.

## U.S. Drug Company Expands Recall

SEATTLE (AP) — Bristol-Myers Co. withdrew all nonprescripti capsule medicines from the market Friday after the discovery of a th bottle of Extra-Strength Excedrin capsules tainted with cyanide.

Coroner's investigators were re-examining six deaths in the Seattle a for traces of the poison, while police and health officials hunted store-store for any Extra-Strength Excedrin capsules left on shelves. So far, t deaths have been tied to cyanide.

Bristol-Myers had recalled its Extra-Strength capsules nationwide, a on Friday followed with the announcement that its capsules of Dat Comtrex and Bufferin also would be withdrawn. The company continue producing tablet forms of the medications.

## Botha Renounces Action on Namibi

PRETORIA (AFP) — President Pieter W. Botha said Friday t South Africa would not implement the UN settlement plan for independence of South-West Africa, or Namibia, on Aug. 1, beca there had been no agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban forces fr neighboring Angola.

Mr. Botha said three months ago that South Africa would be implementing the UN plan by Aug. 1 if Angola and Cuba agreed on withdrawal of Cuban forces helping Luanda fight South African-back rebels in Angola.

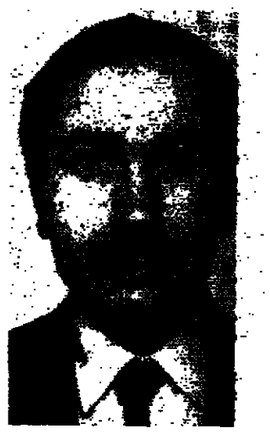
But diplomats said at the time that there was no chance of such agreement in the near future. South Africa, backed by the United Sta has long tried to link the implementation of the independence plan to presence of Cuban troops in the former Portuguese colony.

## Alleged Soviet Spy Expelled by U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The top-ranking Soviet Air Force attaché was ordered expelled from the United States on Friday after being arrested for allegedly picking up classified documents left by a U.S. Air Force officer working with the FBI, the agency said.

Colonel Vladimir M. Izmaylov, 43, the highest-ranking Soviet Air Force officer attached to the embassy, was arrested Thursday night in Fort Washington, Maryland, as he removed the material, the FBI said.

The FBI said Mr. Izmaylov was primarily interested in secret information on the Strategic Defense Initiative, the cruise missile, the Stealth bomber and plans for a hypersonic passenger jet called the "Orient Express." After his arrest, Mr. Izmaylov was released to Soviet officials after verification of his diplomatic immunity.


Vladimir M. Izmaylov

## Greenpeace Opposes UN Arbitratio

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Reuters) — The Greenpeace envi mental group criticized New Zealand on Friday for giving the Un Nations a free hand in settling the dispute with France over Frar sinking of the Rainbow Warrior.

Bev Cormack, a Greenpeace spokeswoman, said the group was mayed that wide-ranging decision powers had been given to the secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. Opposition politicians acc Prime Minister David Lange of putting New Zealand's sovereignty for sale."

France and New Zealand said in a joint statement Thursday that would accept Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's ruling and that "all proble between them would be included in the arbitration. French agents b up the flagship of the Greenpeace organization, in Auckland harbor 10, sinking it and killing the ship's photographer. New Zealand demanded compensation for the bombing and France has insisted New Zealand release its two secret agents, Major Alain Mafart Captain Dominique Prieur. They are serving 10-year sentences manslaughter in the bombing.

## Sheep Tainted by Fallout, U.K. Says

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — The government on Fr banned the slaughter of sheep in two areas of Britain for three w because of radioactivity found in lambs as a result of the Soviet nuc accident at Chernobyl. It was the first limitation put on any British f since the April 26 accident.

Agriculture Minister Michael Jopling said the ban was being impo only as a precaution, and he said the government would cons compensating farmers for losses. "There is no reason for anyone t concerned about the safety of food in the shops," he said.

In Moscow, the journal Soviet Trade reported Friday that there w shortage of bottled water and nonalcoholic drinks in the Gomel regio Byelorussia, where evacuees from the Chernobyl area have been reset because people have avoided drinking well water. The Tass press age meanwhile, reported that work had started on potato crops in six fa around Chernobyl. *(AP, A*

## For the Record

Moscow named Yakov P. Ryabov as ambassador to France on Fri Mr. Ryabov, a former secretary of the Central Committee, succeeds Y M. Vorontsov, who returned to Moscow to become a first deputy fore minister. *(U*

Laos has denied that its troops killed 35 Laotian refugees in an att inside Thailand, the Vietnam News Agency reported Friday. Thail had said Laos was responsible for the attack Saturday on a settlem near the border.

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## Walesa Called For Questioning After Travel Bid

*United Press International*

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, founder of the Solidarity u union, said Friday that he handed a police summons to re for questioning shortly after ap ing for a passport to travel to It at the invitation of Foreign Mi ter Giulio Andreotti.

Dissident sources said Mr. W lesa had been summoned to app for questioning June 24 in con tion with links he may have had Zbigniew Bujak, an undergrou leader captured by police l month after five years on the run Poland's most wanted fugitive.

Mr. Walesa said he had be invited by Mr. Andreotti to atte an international peace confer in Rome on July 1. He said he w also scheduled to meet Pope Jo Paul II and labor union leade But he said he feared that the a thorities might not let him return Poland.

**MEMORIAL NOTICE**

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# AMERICAN TOPICS

Curtis Compton/Reuters-UPI

**BIGGER THAN LIFE — A pedestrian in Columbia, South Carolina appears to be in a land of the giants as he walks past an advertising mural on the side of a furniture store.**

## Doctors Seek to Limit Number of Specialists

Organized medicine is seeking to limit the rapid growth in the supply of doctors, particularly specialists, which leaders in the profession say is making a dent in the substantial incomes most physicians receive. The American Medical Association has called for doctors, states and educational officials to review the size of medical school enrollments and urges standards that would limit the admission of foreign-trained doctors into the American medical system.

About 16,800 new doctors a year graduate from American medical schools, The New York Times reports, and about 3,000 foreign-educated physicians, many of them American citizens, join them in graduate residency programs. The number of physicians has grown by 51 percent since 1965, the medical association says, though during the same period the number of general practitioners and family doctors has dropped 25 percent. Rural areas continue to be short of doctors.

The percentage of physicians who are specialists "is 70 to 75 percent and growing," says Arnold S. Relman, editor of The New England Journal of Medicine. "It is perfectly obvious that we have more specialists of most kinds than we need." The most overcrowded fields are the most lucrative: heart and orthopedic surgery.

Doctors' real income doubled from the 1950s to the 1970s, then stabilized. They still have the highest average income of any American profession, averaging $108,400 net income after expenses, including malpractice insurance.

The lowest are Massachusetts (2.9), North Dakota (3.30), and Pennsylvania and New York (both 3.4). California is close to the national average of 4.9.

**Diane Hunt**, 32, a Dallas cleaning woman, confessed that she stole 343 gowns worth more than $2,000 each from the couture collection of the Neiman-Marcus store during the past year by hiding them in her vacuum cleaner during her nightly rounds, police said.

## Short Takes

**The Gray Line**, which has conducted bus tours of Manhattan for 76 years, now offers tours of Brooklyn as well, with six-hour visits to that borough on Thursdays and Sundays for $18. Among the sights is the Brooklyn Heights esplanade with its matchless view of skyscrapers in, yes, Manhattan. A wide variety of ethnic neighborhoods and impoverished areas like Bedford-Stuyvesant are omitted. The nonprofit Fund for the Borough of Brooklyn will reimburse Gray Line whenever fewer than 27 persons take the tour.

**Nevada** has the highest divorce rate in the country, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, at 13.7 per thousand population per year, but only because its lenient divorce laws attract temporary residents who come to the state solely for the purpose of obtaining quick divorces. Excluding Nevada, the states with the highest divorce rates are Alaska (7.8 per thousand), Oklahoma (7.3), Wyoming (7.2) and Florida (6.9).

## It Will Stop a Truck, But Is It Really Art?

The U.S. Secret Service, with help from the National Park Service and the Federal Commission on Fine Arts, is working to get something more "esthetically desirable" to replace the heavy concrete barriers placed at key points around the White House after the suicide truck bombing of the U.S. Marine compound in Beirut in 1983.

A spokesman says the Secret Service has been getting "derogatory comments" about the barriers. Charles H. Atherton, of the arts commission, said that any new design must be able to stop heavy vehicles but "just about anything looks better than raw, unpainted concrete."

*— Compiled by* ARTHUR HIGBEE

# Court Rules Against Sex Harassment In Workplace

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that sexual harassment of an employee by a supervisor violates the federal law against sex discrimination in the workplace.

Sexual harassment that is "sufficiently severe or pervasive" to create "a hostile or abusive work environment" is a violation even if the unwelcome sexual demands are not linked to concrete employment benefits, the court ruled Thursday.

But the opinion said that companies are not "always automatically liable for sexual harassment by their supervisors." Women's groups had argued that they were, and a federal appellate court had agreed.

The decision was written by Justice William H. Rehnquist, President Ronald Reagan's choice as the next chief justice.

Women's groups said they were pleased that the court had definitively established that sexual harassment in the workplace violates Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits racial and sexual discrimination.

The case, the first one on sexual harassment ever considered by the high court, arose from a suit by Mechelle Vinson, a former employee of the Meritor Savings Bank of Washington, against the bank and a male branch manager.

She said that the branch manager had forced her to have sexual relations many times and had fondled her and other women who worked at the bank. The supervisor has denied the charges, and the decision did not close the dispute over the facts.

Justice Rehnquist's opinion said that employer's liability depends on the circumstances. He added that an employer's lack of knowledge of harassment by a supervisor "does not necessarily insulate that employer from liability," but he declined to issue a definitive rule.

Justice Rehnquist also said that a lower court had erred in barring the Meritor bank from introducing testimony designed to show that the employee had dressed provocatively and had talked about sexual fantasies and thus had demonstrated that she would have welcomed advances by her supervisor.

# *Were Americas Settled Before Ice Age?*

By John Noble Wilford
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — New evidence that humans lived in the Americas thousands of years earlier than previously thought has been found in a rock shelter in northeast Brazil, according to French scientists.

Radiocarbon dating of charcoal and other materials in the shelter, which is decorated with prehistoric wall paintings, indicates that humans lived there at least 32,000 years ago.

Charcoal from hearths found in different layers of sediments led the scientists to conclude that the shelter was repeatedly occupied by different groups of tool-making people in subsequent times, down to as recently as 6,000 years ago.

Most archaeologists have believed that the first humans reached the Americas 11,500 to 20,000 years ago, presumably coming from Asia across a "land bridge" that existed in the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska. This was the time of the most recent ice age, when world sea levels were lowered considerably because of the volume of water locked up on land in the ice.

The new discovery, reported this past week in the current issue of the British journal Nature, was expected to stir new controversies over when and how human beings first occupied the New World. In an announcement of the report, the journal said the new date "will cause consternation among prehistorians of the Americas."

Indeed, some anthropologists reacted to the report with some skepticism, noting that similar findings in the past have proven, upon further investigation, misleading or erroneous.

The rock shelter where the new discovery has been made is in a steep sandstone cliff by the Rio Piaui at Boqueirao do Sitio da Pedra Furada, which is on a high plateau 400 miles (about 640 kilometers) inland from the Atlantic Coast. In 1973, a French-Brazilian expedition to the Piaui region found some 250 such prehistoric sites.

In the report in Nature, N. Guidon of the Institute of Advanced Social Science Studies and Georgette Delibrias of the French National Center for Scientific Research, both in Paris, said they had conducted careful carbon dating analysis of charcoal from fires that had been built in the shelter and of some rock fragments that had fallen from the painted surface of the cave.

The French researchers said the materials from the lowest layers, and thus presumably the oldest, were dated at 32,160 years. Sixteen other distinct layers of material were found and dated. They said the carbon dates had agreed well with the depth in the sediments in which they were recovered and with the types of rock tools with which they were associated.

The previously oldest-known sites of human occupation in South America have been dated at 14,200 years. The Meadowcroft rock shelter near Pittsburgh is believed to contain evidence of human occupation in North America 19,000 years ago.

Randall White, an assistant professor of anthropology at New York University, said the French findings had been known in academic circles for several months and were being viewed "with a lot of skepticism."

If the findings are correct, the French scientists said, this "strongly suggests that the migration from Asia to North America occurred earlier" than the time of the ice age when it was possible to walk across the Bering Strait.

Or, some physical anthropologists said, it could reopen the question of whether humans arrived first in South America and then moved north, rather than the other way around, which has been the traditional viewpoint.

# Ex-FBI Agent Convicted as Soviet Spy

*New York Times Service*

LOS ANGELES — Richard W. Miller, the first FBI agent ever charged as a spy, has been convicted of spying for the Soviet Union and bribery.

After four days of deliberations, the jury in Mr. Miller's second espionage trial found the former counterintelligence agent guilty on six of seven espionage and bribery charges. Two of the charges carry a possible life sentence.

The jurors told Judge David V. Kenyon of the U.S. District Court on Thursday that they were deadlocked on another charge, whether Mr. Miller had accepted an expensive trench coat as a bribe.

The government then moved for dismissal of that count, and the six verdicts of guilty were read aloud. The jurors rejected the assertion of a Soviet émigré who had been intimate with him that he was not a spy.

Mr. Miller showed little emotion in court. Later, he said, "Let's say, thank God for the court of appeals."

The defense attorneys, Joel Levine and Stanley Greenberg, asked for an early sentencing date, which was set for July 14.

To the government, Mr. Miller was a classic case of a man who had sold out the interests of his country for money, an offense magnified by his position as a 20-year veteran of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, an agency that has described itself as America's first line of defense against espionage.

Mr. Miller was accused of passing classified documents to the Soviet Union in exchange for a promise of $65,000 and the sexual favors of Svetlana Ogorodnikov, a Soviet émigré who, according to the government, was assigned with her husband to recruit Mr. Miller.

Mrs. Ogorodnikov became the star defense witness in Mr. Miller's trial. But jurors said after the verdict they did not believe many of Mrs. Ogorodnikov's claims during 13 days of dramatic testimony in which she protested that neither she nor Mr. Miller was guilty of espionage.

Mr. Miller was dismissed hours before his arrest on Oct. 2, 1984. The specific charges included conspiracy to commit espionage, unauthorized taking of a classified document, passing classified information to a foreign government, and three counts of soliciting and receiving a bribe.

AP

**Richard W. Miller**

The Ogorodnikovs, who immigrated to the United States in 1973, pleaded guilty to espionage charges in a plea bargain last June after two months on trial on similar charges. Mrs. Ogorodnikov, and her husband, Nikolai, a meat packer in Los Angeles, interrupted their trial to agree to the government's offer of an 18-year prison sentence for Mrs. Ogorodnikov and an eight-year sentence for Mr. Ogorodnikov.

Mr. Miller was first tried last year, but the trial ended in a hung jury in November. That jury was deadlocked, 10-2, for conviction on three of the counts and 11-1 for conviction on four others.

While admitting that he had an affair with Mrs. Ogorodnikov, Mr. Miller denied passing any documents or that he had given himself over to Soviet recruitment. In his defense, he was portrayed as having tried to infiltrate the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service.

Mr. Miller, who was married and had eight children, was reported by witnesses to have had trouble keeping up with the mortgage payments on his home in San Diego county and was said to have been moonlighting to keep financially afloat.

Compounding his problems was a two-week suspension without pay in April 1984 because of what FBI officials described as a chronic problem of being overweight.

Only a few weeks after his suspension, prosecutors say, Mr. Miller was approached by Mrs. Ogorodnikov and asked to become a Soviet spy. Government officials have described the woman as a KGB agent.

# A Biotechnology Drug Approved for U.S. Use

By Cristine Russell
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has approved for the first time the use of a biotechnology treatment with long-range potential for combating an array of diseases and with immediate value in preventing rejection of kidney transplants.

The FDA commissioner, Frank Young, said the treatment represents a research payoff that will have major impact on the estimated 7,000 Americans a year who receive kidney transplants.

With further testing, the Nobel Prize-winning method — known as monoclonal antibody therapy — may later be used to prevent rejection of other transplanted organs and applied to other serious illnesses, including some cancers, he said.

Monoclonal antibodies are special protein molecules that biotechnology is using to create medicine's fabled "magic bullet," a drug that goes straight to its target and fights harmful organisms and tissues without affecting innocent cells.

In this case, the monoclonal antibody was selected to search out and attack immune cells in the body that are responsible for rejection of transplanted kidneys.

The drug will be marketed by Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation of Raritan, N.J., under the trade name Orthoclone OKT3. Government approval of Orthoclone is specific to short-term episodes of kidney rejection. Other drugs are used for long-term treatment of such patients.

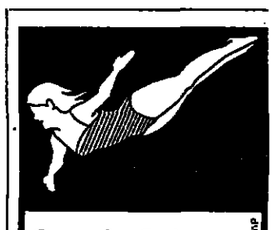
The approval of a monoclonal antibody for treatment comes 11 years after the technology was developed in Cambridge, England, by Georges Kohler and Cesar Milstein. The researchers won the 1984 Nobel Prize in medicine for their discovery, which was cited as "one of the most important methodological advances in biomedicine during the 1970s."

More than 150 uses of monoclonal antibodies have been approved for diagnostic tests outside the body since the early 1980s, from pregnancy tests to venereal disease detection, said Jerome Donlan of the FDA.

But it has taken longer to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of using them to treat patients. Thursday's action was the first to allow marketing of a monoclonal antibody for this purpose.

A monoclonal antibody is made in special cell factories that can produce identical copies, or clones, of the protein. The hybrid cells, called hybridomas, are formed by the fusion of mouse cancer cells, which grow profusely, with antibody-producing white cells taken from mice.

Dr. Dan Longo of the National Cancer Institute said Thursday that the use of monoclonal antibody to carry toxins to search and destroy cancer cells, without harming normal ones, is under way in more than 15 experimental studies involving a variety of cancers. He predicted that within the next few years there will "undoubtedly be another wave" of cancer therapies using monoclonal antibodies.

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# *Marcos Pressed by U.S. to Stop Fomenting Dissent*

By Keith B. Richburg
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has stepped up its public criticism of Ferdinand E. Marcos for using his Hawaiian exile to foment dissent against the government of Corazon C. Aquino. Protests by Marcos loyalists in the Philippines have been growing larger and more violent.

A State Department spokesman said Thursday that the administration had strong indications that Mr. Marcos, the former Philippine president, was financing the protests.

"We don't like it," the spokesman said, adding that Mr. Marcos "has been warned."

"He's been told," the spokesman said. "And he keeps on. It gets worse."

The spokesman said, "We've started talking publicly about what we had previously been talking about privately, that is, it's one thing to speak your mind and another to engage in activities designed to bring down the government of a friendly state."

Marcos loyalists have staged increasingly violent demonstrations almost every weekend since Mrs. Aquino came to power in February. Wednesday night, 1,000 to 3,000 Marcos supporters gathered at Camp Aguinaldo, the site of the February revolt, after rumors that Mrs. Aquino had been overthrown by her defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, a Marcos holdover.

Mrs. Aquino later appeared at the presidential palace in Manila to brush aside the coup rumors and announce that "everything is still okay."

Mrs. Aquino accused Mr. Marcos of using "disinformation or misinformation" to fuel the coup rumors.

Philippine officials here also accused Marcos of financing anti-Aquino demonstrations in the United States. Small pro-Marcos demonstrations have occurred in Hawaii, Los Angeles, Chicago and New York, and Philippine Embassy officials said they had evidence that Mr. Marcos was coordinating and financing these efforts.

Philippine officials said they see the continning demonstrations more as a nuisance than as a serious threat to Mrs. Aquino.

Benedicto David, an embassy spokesman, said: "I don't think there's any danger they can destabilize her. That's why it's important to go after Marcos' hidden wealth, to de-fang this guy. He's a pest."

■ **Informers Executed**

A Filipino military commander said Friday that soldiers have found a grave containing the remains of at least 28 persons, Reuters reported from Cagayan de Oro. The bodies were said to be those of suspected informers executed by Communist rebels.

General Mariano Adalem said a former guerrilla who had surrendered to the government led soldiers to the site in Misamis Oriental province, 520 miles (840 kilometers) southeast of Manila.

Quoting Abeto Palasan, a former rebel courier, General Adalem said at least 59 persons, including 28 suspected informers, were dumped into shallow graves after being clubbed to death.

The executions came after the New People's Army, which has been fighting the government since 1969, suffered heavy casualties in a series of battles with government troops last February, General Adalem said.

# Saudis Open Up on Aiding Afghans

By Bob Woodward and Charles R. Babcock
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia, criticized in Congress recently for not supporting U.S. objectives in the Middle East, has given more than $500 million to guerrillas in Afghanistan during the past two years, according to Saudi and U.S. sources.

While the Saudis are known to be reluctant to take public positions on such foreign-policy issues, it is known that the Afghans are the only group other than the Palestine Liberation Organization allowed to have offices and raise money openly in Saudi Arabia.

The Reagan administration has been urging the Saudis to make public their role in support of the Afghans, and the Saudis now seem willing to do so.

The Saudi ambassador, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, held a reception Thursday to honor Afghan resistance leaders visiting the United States.

A well-placed source said Reagan administration officials asked Prince Bandar to sponsor the reception.

Another informed official said the Saudis gave $250 million to the Afghan resistance last year and are giving $275 million this year. That matches covert U.S. contributions, the official said. Others have placed the U.S. total far higher.

A Central Intelligence Agency spokesman said it is CIA policy not to comment on reports about covert programs.

Some sources suggested that the more visible Saudi stance is a reaction to congressional controversy about the Reagan administration's recent proposal to sell arms to the Saudis.

President Ronald Reagan was forced to lobby extensively to obtain the minimum 34 Senate votes needed to sustain his veto of congressional resolutions blocking the sale.

■ **Guerrillas Claim a Victory**

Afghan guerrillas said Friday they were virtually in control of the western town of Herat after an offensive that began on Sunday, Reuters reported from Islamabad.

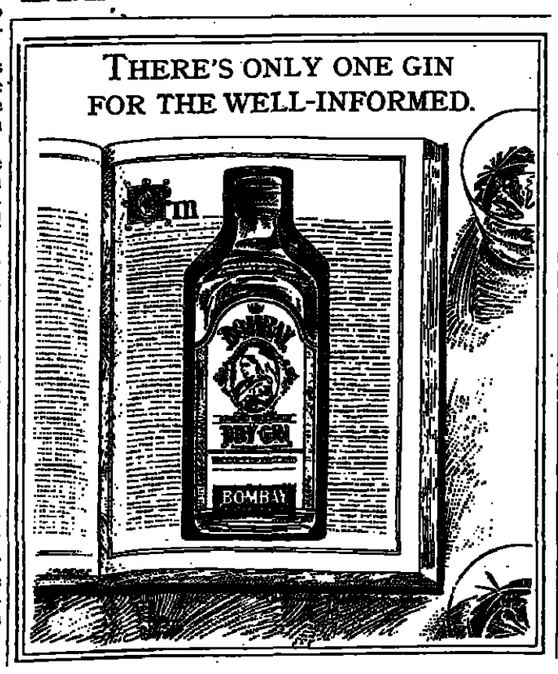
The exiled Jamiat-i Islami party said in a statement that 200 regular Afghan troops were killed or wounded and that five of their own troops were killed and 10 injured.

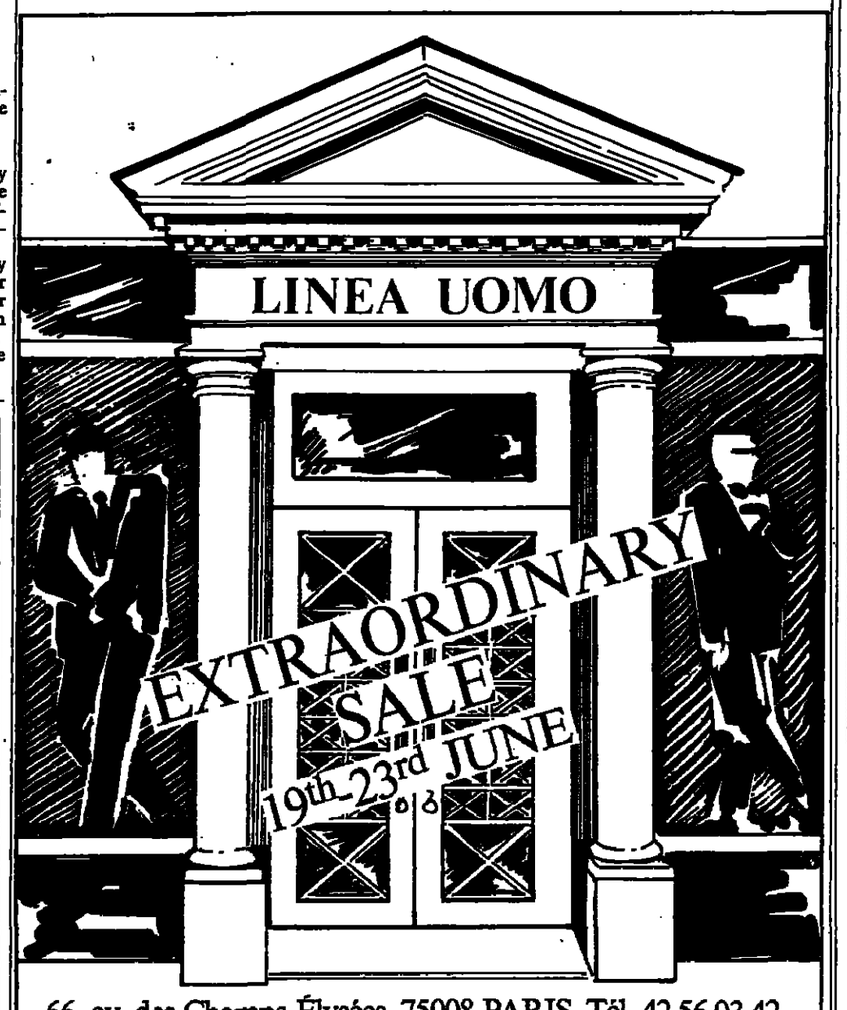
Jamiat-i Islami guerrillas operate mainly from bases in Pakistan.

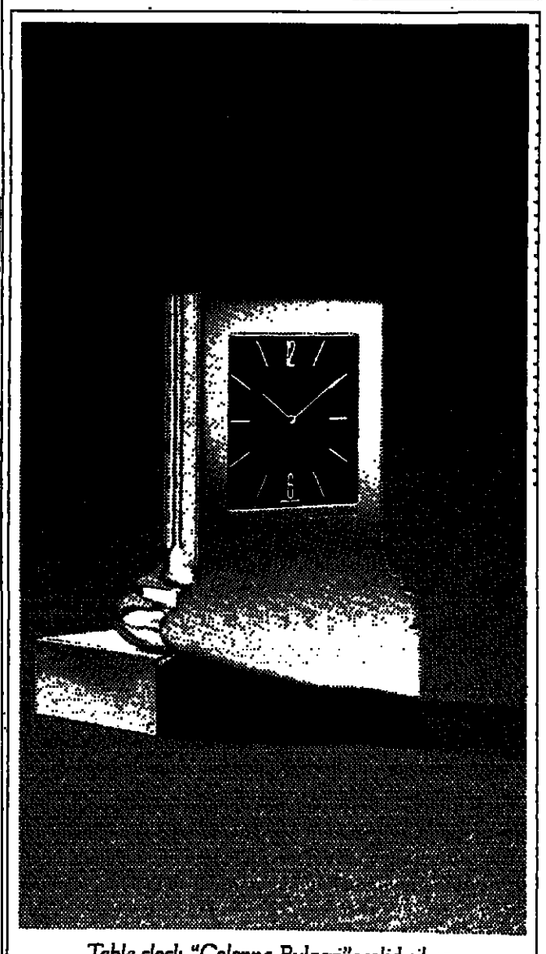
## Oral Cancer Suit Lost in U.S.

*The Associated Press*

OKLAHOMA CITY — A U.S. jury rejected Friday the claim of Betty Ann Marsee that the death of her teen-age son from oral cancer was caused by his use of snuff. The verdict was a victory for U.S. Tobacco Co., which was fighting a $147-million lawsuit filed by Mrs. Marsee.

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# OPINION

## A Managed Emergency

South Africa's Information Bureau permits us to report a "marked decrease" in violent incidents of the type we are not allowed to report, and cites this as "proof that the emergency is working."

Now that is news of the first rank: an emergency that works. Since we are not permitted to obtain detailed accounts, we are left to imagine this wondrous paradox.

It must be something like a controlled crisis, or a harmless danger. But it is absolutely not a contradiction in terms. Not under Regulations 7(1)(c) and (d) of this efficient emergency.

We the press may not announce, disseminate, distribute, take or send, within or from South Africa, any comment or news pertaining to the conduct of the police, or about any black residential areas, or about anything else pertaining to the maintenance of public safety, except as the emergency regime may provide. The news that this aspect of the emergency is working well seems to explain why only 11 nonpersons were killed, somehow or other, on the Soweto anniversary this week, producing the marked decrease from when the emergency was not working so well.

Under the same regulations, our correspondents are "earnestly requested" — on pain of a 10-year jail term and an $8,000 fine — to ensure that no "subversive" statement is transmitted or broadcast from South Africa. "This also applies to live television broadcasts." That means that there must be a device capable of censoring subversive words between the time they leave the mouth of an interviewee and the time they reach the ear of a listener, another wondrous South African invention.

What is subversive? In a working emergency, the definitions come pouring out: "Anything which is calculated to have the effect or is likely to have the effect of inciting the public, or any person or category of person, to take part in any acts of civil disobedience." Also, anything "encouraging the public or any section of the public to commit any act or omission which endangers or may endanger the safety of the public, the public order, or the termination of the state of emergency." Also, anything "encouraging or promoting disinvestment."

What? Not disinvest in South Africa? In a machine that keeps any category of person from committing any omission that may endanger public safety and order? The totalitarian genius who invented this one should want to own it all, totally.

*— THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

## Who Makes the Policy?

The sense of strain is rising in Mexico, and the crisis that began with its foreign debts four years ago is becoming sharper. The dismissal of the government's chief debt strategist, Secretary of Finance Jesús Silva Herzog, seems clearly to be related to divisions within the government over its next move. The drop in the price of oil since January represents a loss to Mexico of one-fourth of its federal revenue and one-third of its export earnings. The enormous budget deficit is pushing up the inflation rate, and capital flight has begun again.

In the midst of these tensions, the Mexican government is being subjected to Senator Jesse Helms's abusive and inflammatory hearings in Washington.

It is easy for Americans, who know Senator Helms well, to brush off his attacks on Mexico, but it is harder for Mexicans. There are fears in Mexico that the United States is trying to do to President Miguel de la Madrid what it did last year to President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines — undercut his reputation and authority in preparation for a change of government. That suggestion is considered ludicrous in Washington, but to many Mexicans, accustomed to tightly centralized politics, it is inconceivable that a senator of President Reagan's party could launch hearings of this nature except at the administration's direction.

Last month Senator Helms took testimony, much of it evidently inaccurate, on corruption and drugs. This week he charged massive fraud in Mexico's last presidential election, a direct assault on President de la Madrid's legitimacy. If the administration does not intend to let Senator Helms take over its Latin America policy, Mr. Reagan is going to have to step forward, personally and publicly, to reassure Mexico that the senator speaks for no one but himself.

Why is Senator Helms doing it? To punish Mexico for its refusal to support the United States in Nicaragua is part of the explanation. Perhaps he also hopes that a change of government in Mexico would bring the far right to power. That is a grievous misconception of Mexican politics, for nationalism there pulls to the left.

But it would be an equally serious mistake on the part of the administration to underestimate the degree to which the Helms hearings can poison the atmosphere in which the debt negotiations go forward. For Mexico and its friends, dealing with the debts this year is both easier and harder than in 1982, when it suddenly declared its inability to repay. It is easier because Mexico is now an isolated case. The falling oil prices that have caused its distress promise to benefit most of the other Latin economies. But dealing with the debts is harder because Mexico is wearying of the long years of negotiations and the feeling that it is at the mercy of the foreign bankers. There is a rising temptation to indulge in a sweeping gesture such as a unilateral moratorium on payments, despite the knowledge of the great economic damage that would follow.

To keep the talks on a rational and productive level will require great strength on the part of President de la Madrid and his government. It may also require a more visible show of U.S. support than the Reagan administration has yet provided.

*— THE WASHINGTON POST.*

## Making Air Travel Safe

Just a year ago, the world was riveted to television, monitoring the 17-day hijacking of TWA flight 847 to Beirut. This summer the fears raised by that event and by other acts of terrorism that followed are taking a toll on international air travel. While airlines are trying to drum up more customers by vigorous promotion schemes, their most attractive lure has to do with stepped up security measures. The airlines are reporting — and promoting — substantive improvements throughout their operations.

Pan American World Airways, for instance, has both "overt and covert" operations in force. It reports tighter screening of all contract employees, including caterers, baggage handlers, refuelers and security forces themselves. Pan Am also is deploying plainclothes officers and trained dogs. More sophisticated screening machines are being installed, officials say, and airline personnel have been instructed to ask "friendly questions" of passengers as a way of establishing "traveler profiles."

American Airlines has beefed up security procedures for international flights and is asking more questions of its passengers.

These programs do seem to be more than public relations gestures. Reports from passengers indicate consumer acceptance of the additional inconveniences.

There is a risk that success — or the absence of mishaps — can lead to relaxation. Given the lingering uncertainties, however, air travelers are going to want continuing reassurances from the airlines that everything possible is being done to guard against the kind of horror that took place on flight 847 a year ago.

*— THE WASHINGTON POST.*

## Other Comment

### Policemen Outside the Law

Change in South Africa is ever less likely to be negotiated, let alone decided, through a ballot box. It will come through the bloodstained power-broking of sectional interests: guns, armor, arbitrary arrest, backed by patronage and bribery and pitted against riot, arson and terror.

Governments which set their policemen outside the law, which ban priests and community peacemakers, which deny free dissemination of information, which suspend constitutional rights, usually plead that repression is the precondition for future freedom. The history of modern politics replies that that is rubbish.

The state of emergency and the inability of President Botha and his law and order minister, Louis Le Grange, to curb the excesses of their police force suggest that the corruption of power is becoming absolute. From Sharpeville to Soweto to Uitenhage, the lesson is the same: The chief threat to law and order is from anarchic policemen, not from black radicals.

*— The Economist (London).*

### For an AIDS Commission

The U.S. Public Health Service predicts that 54,000 people will die of AIDS in the United States in 1991, more than were killed in traffic accidents last year. But the full impact of the disease will be far more devastating. This will not only be a tragic toll in human lives, but will represent a staggering cost in health care — an estimated $8 billion to $16 billion annually by 1991. The report also predicts that AIDS will begin to spread from major cities in the next five years. And more heterosexual men and women will be infected. The Public Health Service has thus made a compelling case for its recommendation that a national commission be established to examine the AIDS problem and how to deal with it.

*— The Houston Post.*

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome remains a medical mystery, fraught with anomalies. If this deadly disease is to be halted, the body of knowledge about it must grow as rapidly as AIDS itself.

*— The Miami Herald.*

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## Nuclear Tests: People Could Stop Them

By John E. Mack

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Earlier this month, my wife, three sons and I — and 144 other Americans — were arrested for trespassing at the nuclear weapons test site in Mercury, Nevada. We had crossed a painted white line that marked the boundary of the site in order to protest the resumption of American testing.

We could not understand why the United States was determined to test again despite the Soviet moratorium that began in August 1985. It seems plain enough that an end to testing would effectively stop the development of new warheads and significantly curb the arms race.

*When whole families begin to take actions like this, this thing's going to turn around.*

The 149 people who crossed the white line — and the hundreds of others who stood by in the 105 degree (40 C) heat — were making a statement in the hope that they might help others to find the courage to speak out.

Our protest was different from many previous ones, for it included many Americans who do not ordinarily participate in such actions. Among those arrested were physicians, professors, educators, lawyers, writers, celebrities and people from working class backgrounds who came to Nevada at considerable personal sacrifice.

More than a third of the demonstrators, including my son Ken, chose to spend days or weeks in jail rather than pay a fine. Others face jail sentences later if found guilty at trial.

During his arraignment in Beatty, Nevada, Ken told Judge William Sullivan that he thought that when whole families began to take actions like this together "that's when this thing's going to turn around." Judge Sullivan, obviously moved, stopped the proceedings and spoke to the packed courtroom. In an unusual expression of personal feeling, he told them cautiously, "I just want you all to know I think you are making progress through your efforts."

But can our actions and others like them really bring a change of policy? The Soviet test ban has been in effect for 10 months. Yet it has received little attention in America. Instead, Americans read of the relentless vilification of the Soviet Union by U.S. government leaders. Americans blame the Russians for the nuclear threat but rarely stop to question their own actions.

On March 22, Washington resumed nuclear weapons testing, offering the now familiar justifications that Moscow had gained a technical advantage in its last round of tests and that failure to test would raise doubt about the credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent. On June 5 the Department of Energy exploded yet another nuclear device in the Nevada desert.

Worst of all, America is abandoning the second strategic arms limitation accord, opening the way for unlimited nuclear escalation, on the grounds that U.S. security needs can best be achieved unilaterally. It is as if the government denied the central fact of our age: the mutual vulnerability and interdependence of nations brought about by nuclear weapons. Few people still believe that words like "ahead" and "advantage" have real meaning in the nuclear age. Yet Washington still seems to think that security can be achieved by the initiatives of a single nation.

Why do people keep silent? Why do Americans permit themselves to be led blindly by policies that undermine the relationship with Moscow — even though poll after poll shows that the great majority of Americans wish a more positive, more genuinely secure relationship?

The answer, I believe, has to do with fear and a sense of powerlessness. The task of reducing the nuclear threat can seem awesome. Many feel intimidated by government leaders who seem to know the answers and who play on distrust of the Soviet Union. Not to comply with the authority of a popular president, to speak up on a matter of national security, to take a stand and say no, stirs fears that one seldom likes to confront.

Americans now have an opportunity to reduce the nuclear threat. Congress is considering a bill to cut off further funds for testing if the Soviet Union continues its moratorium. Fear must not be allowed to prevent that important step.

That is why we crossed the line in Nevada and why my son spent six days in jail. We took a stand to show others that is it possible to do so.

*The writer is professor of psychiatry at the Harvard University Medical School. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.*

## Gorbachev's Moratorium Is a Propaganda Hoax

By Richard Sybert

*The writer is a special assistant to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.*

WASHINGTON — Like the nuclear "freeze" that would have frozen into place a dangerous strategic imbalance, the Soviet proposal, made last August and later repeated, for a joint moratorium on underground nuclear testing is a hoax. Once again it is a rallying cry for those who favor symbolism over security and substance.

A moratorium would put the cart before the horse and derail more serious attempts to reach agreement on reducing nuclear weapons.

If there is the political will on both sides to eliminate such arms, it can be done through negotiation. If there is not, it makes little sense to stop testing and to trade relative stability for the erosion of confidence in America's nuclear deterrent that would result.

We all hope for a world free of nuclear weapons, but until we can forgo dependence on nuclear deterrence to maintain security and stability, we must rely on nuclear weapons to keep the peace.

Other nations as well rely on America's nuclear deterrent. Our adversaries are deterred by it. All must have confidence in it.

Deterrence has, after all, successfully kept the world free of global war for more than 40 years. Nuclear weapons offset what otherwise would be a dangerous military imbalance resulting from the substantial Soviet advantage in conventional arms, chemical arms and manpower. They provide a disincentive to Soviet aggression.

As long as the United States relies on nuclear weapons, we must test them. They are not much of a deterrent if no one is sure whether they will work. Nuclear warheads have a "shelf life," like other complex equipment, and must be checked and maintained.

A moratorium on testing would result in a disproportionate and destabilizing erosion of confidence in our capacity for deterrence. We rely on more sophisticated nuclear technology than the Soviet Union does. The Russians observe a "brute force, low technology" approach that we likely would have to adopt in the absence of testing. Our warheads — like the delivery systems on which they are deployed — are smaller, lighter and more complex than Soviet weapons.

Most of our nuclear stockpile is also older than the Soviet arsenal, which adds to uncertainties.

Testing is also necessary to develop new strategic weapons. New weapons can be better even from a "humane" point of view. Through miniaturization of components, better engineering and improvements in the accuracy of missiles, warheads can be made smaller, less destructive, safer and more survivable. They can be targeted on military assets more discriminately without unnecessary loss of life.

Indeed, using such methods the United States has been able to reduce unilaterally its nuclear megatonnage by 75 percent since 1960. Moreover, testing enables us to field new weapons such as the MX, the Midgetman intercontinental ballistic missile and the submarine-launched Trident-2 missile, which are necessary in the face of the continuing buildup of Soviet offensive and defensive forces.

*Real arms control will come only when there is a fundamental change of Soviet attitude.*

There is no particular environmental objection to underground testing. The amount of radioactivity that may leak into the atmosphere is infinitesimal — less than the amount emitted by an airport X-ray machine. Radiation produced by testing in recent years is so small a part of background readings that it is virtually unmeasurable.

Notwithstanding any treaty or moratorium, history tells us that the Soviet Union will test when it chooses to do so. In 1961 it abandoned a three-year pause in testing and undertook an obviously long-preplanned series of 50 above-ground tests in 60 days, the most extensive in history.

More recently, the Kremlin proposed a "worldwide ban" on chemical weapons but at the same time increased the capacity of a major chemical weapons testing facility. This record, like the extensive record of violations of arms control treaties, does not inspire confidence in Soviet promises.

If the Kremlin is truly serious about reducing nuclear arms, it will put forward meaningful proposals where it counts — in Geneva.

Real change and real arms control will come only when there is a fundamental change of attitude on the part of Soviet leaders. Today, the conclusion is inescapable that their proposed moratorium on underground testing is just more propaganda designed to serve their own interests and manipulate Western public opinion.

*The New York Times.*

## South Africa: An Aid Program Could Benefit All

By John T. Walker

*The writer is the Episcopal bishop of Washington.*

WASHINGTON — The religious community condemns apartheid as evil. A significant number of church leaders have called for economic sanctions, including a withdrawal of all investment by foreign multinational corporations. However, in our desire to do something we have failed to connect actions with outcome. Our agony over the plight of blacks in South Africa has often trapped us into taking actions that may be more pronounced in their symbolism than in their capacity to bring about substantive changes.

The world religious community should use all its moral resources to mobilize world public opinion against apartheid and to bring pressure to bear on the South African regime. But, more important, it must become a force of positive change rather than of negative exhortations.

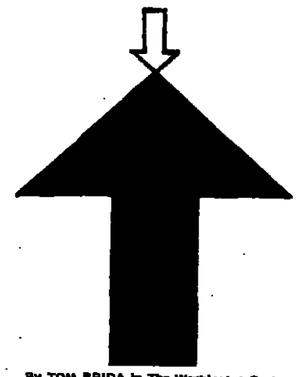
One of the difficulties in a transition to a post-apartheid South Africa will be the immense economic costs of improving the physical and social infrastructure if black people are to have any hope of a better well-being. The short-run costs would have to be borne by the productive sector — that is, the private sector and the white population. This would clearly impose an extraordinary burden and probably retard if not demolish any chance of recovery and growth. It would also have the effect of raising the resistance of the white population, thereby creating the potential for further bloodshed.

What is needed is an aid program that would increase the chances that the economic structure would not be destroyed but that its productive energies would instead be harnessed for the benefit of all South Africans.

The world religious community must seek to influence the governments of the Western democracies to create such a major aid effort, along the lines of the Marshall Plan.

On its part, the U.S. government should make an initial and immediate commitment of $200 million in foreign aid to a new South Africa. This aid should be allocated primarily for the well-being of South African black people and should be directed toward housing, education and economic development. It should be managed without the involvement of the present government. It should combine elements of private enterprise in the United States with initiative and commitment on the part of the black people in South Africa.

The U.S. government should also make a declaration of its intent to increase the level of this aid in predetermined amounts in response to specific actions to be taken by the South African government in negotiations toward reaching a political solution. This promise of aid should be linked with a pledge to impose economic sanctions if progress toward pre-agreed goals were deliberately slow or not forthcoming.



By TOM BRIDA in The Washington Post.

All we seek is a willingness to think about the positive things that can be done to bring about change in South Africa. The anniversary of the Soweto massacre has offered an opportunity to create a gigantic worldwide movement against apartheid. Its force would shake the conscience of humanity from its lethargy.

*The Washington Post.*

## For Economic Pressure, With Precaution

*This is excerpted from a statement issued by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference on Economic Pressure on the South African Government, held April 29 to May 1.*

DURBAN, South Africa — We must emphasize from the start that it is the unprecedented seriousness of our present crisis, the enormity of the present suffering of the oppressed people of South Africa, the horrifying specter of escalating violence, that has led us to take this stand. Anyone who does not appreciate the untold daily sufferings of the people, the insecurity of starvation, the horrors of widespread unemployment that are associated with the present system, will also appreciate [the] need for drastic and extraordinary measures to put an end to all this misery as quickly as possible.

The apartheid system has caused so much suffering and so much harm in human relations and is being defended, despite some reforms, with so much repressive violence that people have had to resort to the strongest possible forms of pressure to change the system. It seems that the most effective of nonviolent forms of pressure left is economic pressure.

We are deeply concerned about the additional suffering that some forms of economic pressure might cause and we remain very sensitive to the possibility of further unemployment and escalating violence. But against this we have to balance the enormity of the present suffering and rate of unemployment and the prospect for the future if the system of apartheid is not dismantled soon. The aim and purpose of economic pressure is to change our society so that the present sufferings may be removed together with the obstacles to employment deriving from the apartheid system.

In considering economic pressure, we recognize that it can be a morally justifiable means of bringing about the elimination of injustices. In deciding in a particular case whether such pressure is justified or not, one needs to balance the degree of injustice and the pressing need to eliminate it against the hardship that such pressure may cause.

We believe that economic pressure has been justifiably imposed to end apartheid. Moreover, we believe that such pressure should continue and, if necessary, be intensified should the developments show little hope of fundamental change. However, intensified pressure can only be justified if applied in such a way as not to destroy the country's economy and to reduce as far as possible any additional suffering to the oppressed through job loss. At the moment we can see no justification for the sort of pressure that would leave a liberated South Africa in an economically nonviable situation.

We also recognize that the most important factor in deciding on how much suffering should be allowed to flow from economic pressure is that [people's] views be as fully canvassed as possible. Such consultation is especially important in local consumer boycotts where, in order to achieve conformity, not infrequently forms of intimidation are used that range from the regrettable to the most inhuman imaginable. The latter cannot be condemned strongly enough.

We acknowledge that in taking steps such as scrapping of the influx control, the government has initiated potentially genuine changes. However, if these are not linked to the issue of negotiation with accepted leaders of the people, the current civil war situation will continue and with it an escalating spiral of violence. Such negotiations are possible only if all political prisoners are released and their organizations unbanned. The release of such leaders is therefore a vital element in considering the degree to which change is genuine and economic pressure needs to be applied.

*The Washington Post.*

## Cheap Jibes at Pretoria Solve Nothing

NIGHTMARES end. The present nightmare in South Africa will eventually end. But when it does, what will that country's people wake up to?

That is the real question facing not only the people and government of South Africa, but also those in the United States and elsewhere now scrambling frantically for the anti-apartheid spotlight.

There is something ghoulish and obscene about U.S. congressmen and mayors setting themselves up as a sort of city council of Pretoria and demanding acceptance of their own slick set of remedies for every South African ill. It is always easier to prescribe in the abstract than in the concrete, and for a distant country than close at home. That is, it is easier to be glib about remedies when we are not responsible for the consequences.

Of all the congressmen clambering aboard the sanctions bandwagon, would any want final responsibility in South Africa for dealing with its turmoil? For deciding whether to deploy force or not and, if so, how much, when, where and for how long? Would any willingly cope with the violence and the hatred and the distrust, bearing personal accountability for that country's future?

South Africa is patently not ready for "one man, one vote." If the country is not destroyed first, there will come a time when it is. But the task of statesmanship in South Africa is to guide it through a long, painful, difficult transition from the apartheid of the past to a stable, multiracial future.

*— Syndicated columnist Raymond Price.*

## Auguries Of a World Recession

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — If there had been any doubt that the American economy is on the edge of a slump, it has been resolved by a bunch of new statistics: Industrial output and retail sales have plunged, while manufacturers announced that they were cutting back their plans for expanding factory capacity.

Meanwhile, commodities prices have been sinking, accelerating the disinflation trend that has already been under way. World economic growth is below par: In the United States, where the Reagan administration has been touting hopes for a 1986 real growth rate of 4 percent, the first-quarter result turns out to be 2.9 percent, not an earlier announced 3.7 percent. Clearly, despite the dollar's fall, U.S. companies still feel strong competition from abroad.

A high official in the Reagan administration, observing to me that the global economy "now looks sick," called for a new round of coordinated interest rate reductions, led by the Federal Republic and Japan.

At the Federal Reserve the ups and downs of GNP growth estimates hold less weight than long-term price trends: A continuation of the decline in commodities would spell serious trouble for Third World countries. It is easy to see the emergence of a new global recession. Wayne Angell, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, said in an interview last week that "at some point in time" global interest rates will have to fall further.

The emerging debate will be over timing. If a reduction in interest rates is needed, why not now? The Reagan administration is out front (if not officially) in demanding action by the Federal Reserve to help global growth, joining forces with New York financial markets that would like to see interest rates drop, thus extending the boom in stock prices.

If the U.S. economy is on a 2 percent real-growth track, not the 4 percent of budget estimates, the deficit reductions achieved by adherence to Gramm-Rudman could be washed away by sharp losses in revenues.

Reagan administration pressures on the Fed are being applied with more subtlety than in the past. The call for a "coordinated" move is carefully linked with an acknowledgment that the successful fight against inflation engineered along with the Fed in the past four years must not be endangered. The administration is interested in preserving détente with its chairman, Paul Volcker.

That shifts the burden from the Fed itself to the Bank of Japan and to the Bundesbank. For six months there has been an increasing demand from U.S. officials, led by President Reagan, for new expansionary moves by Japan and West Germany. The heaviest barrage has been laid down against the Germans, who ducked out of the second of two recent coordinated rounds of interest rate cuts despite zero inflation, high unemployment and growing trade and current account surpluses.

The Germans, recalling the way they succumbed to pressure at the 1978 Bonn summit to generate an extra 1 percent of growth in their GNP, have sworn: never again. They argue that this may trigger inflation, not growth, at home.

But the Kohl government's stonewalling puts to a severe test the vaunted new cooperative policy mechanism launched by the Group of Five at the Plaza Hotel last year and endorsed in Tokyo in May.

Treasury Secretary James Baker has been warning Japan and West Germany that unless they join to stimulate economic growth, he will renew his "jawboning" effort to depress the dollar — which would not only make West German and Japanese exporters unhappy as the yen and the mark rise in value, but could topple Mr. Kohl's government and perhaps Yasuhiro Nakasone, already skating on thin ice.

So far there has been little indication that the Germans will change their minds. But central bankers look for stability in exchange rates. They have been relatively happy with signs that the U.S. administration has backed off its campaign to push the dollar lower. The president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, speaking at a press conference in Boston this month, called for a "pause" allowing for some stabilization and consolidation of exchange rates.

Mr. Pöhl may be seeing the writing on the wall: If American efforts for coordination of policy — so long demanded by Europeans — are rejected by the most powerful of the European governments, the United States, in its own self-interest, could take unilateral action to cut interest rates.

*The Washington Post.*

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1911: A Silver Jubilee

NEW YORK — The most brilliant spectacle that the White House has seen for many years was witnessed last evening [June 19] at Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Taft's silver wedding celebration. It is estimated that all the 5,000 persons who had been invited attended. Never before had Washington seen such a gathering of foreign diplomatists, statesmen and social leaders. Despite the enormous throng no accident of any kind happened. The grounds were illuminated by 20,000 electric lights, every tree and shrub wearing a dress of colored lights. Mr. and Mrs. Taft took up their position at 9 o'clock under two old elm trees, between which the dates "1886-1911" were outlined in electric lights. The guests remained until 2 A.M. Mrs. Taft, who is not in good health, stood the ordeal well.

### 1936: Riots After Fight

NEW YORK — A screaming, cursing mob of Negroes surged through Harlem [on June 19] venting its rage on whites when what had started as a great victory celebration turned into one of the worst race riots with which New York police have had to contend after Max Schmeling, German Aryan pugilist, knocked out Joe Louis, Negro boxer, in the twelfth round at Yankee Stadium. Seven hundred police reserves were required to bring order to the black belt and keep the rioting from spreading to other parts of the city. Scores were injured and one Negro was accidentally shot. Equally wild scenes were reported from Chicago's Negro district. Bands of Negroes stormed along State Street and Indiana Avenue, stoning trolley-cars and breaking windows. Police reserves finally restored order.

# OPINION

## The Wrong Side of History: U.S. Policy on South Africa

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — If 1,600 whites had been killed in South Africa in the last 18 months, would President Reagan do nothing but murmur ambivalent regrets? Would he do nothing if a small black minority used totalitarian methods to keep all political power? If it rounded up thousands of whites, cut off their telephones, silenced the press? If it mocked American diplomacy?

No, a president who has been so ready to use American power around the world would surely use it in that kind of South Africa. He would not reject economic pressure. He would not say that America had done all it could.

But in the real South African situation, that is U.S. policy: to murmur, to oppose economic pressure, to turn the other cheek when our diplomacy is mocked. It is a policy that once could be called ineffective. Now it is shameful.

Not even the Soviet Union has achieved the exquisite perfection of one totalitarian device used by the South Africa government in its current emergency regulations: to put people in prison without trial and then make it a crime for anyone to publish their names.

George Orwell, in "1984," showed how a totalitarian regime rewrites history to expunge the names of its opponents. South Africa has gone one better. It is expunging the contemporary image of those who are detained because they disagree. They simply disappear from the face of the earth, without notice.

Nor has the Soviet Union matched the sweep of South Africa's telephone blockade. When a Soviet dissident becomes troublesome, he may find that his telephone does not work. South Africa used that tactic last Monday against an entire class: a racial class. It cut the telephone lines to Soweto and other townships where millions of blacks live.

Press censorship is at a level of ferocity unmatched in Chile or in Argentina under the generals; foreign correspondents in the Soviet Union have it easy by comparison. It is a crime to report anything "subversive," and that includes all disagreement with government policy. Officials indicated it may be subversive to refer to the "white minority government." To all this the Reagan administration responds with a whimper. To put economic pressure on South Africa, George Shultz says, would be "a vote for despair." We must "remain engaged" — that is, continue the policy of "constructive engagement" for which Pretoria has just shown its contemptuous disregard.

How different the administration's attitude is from the views of the Commonwealth mission that has just made a searching study of South Africa.

The group makes a crucial point about economic measures against South Africa. "The question," it says, "is not whether such measures will compel change; it is already the case that their absence, and Pretoria's belief that they need not be feared, deters change."

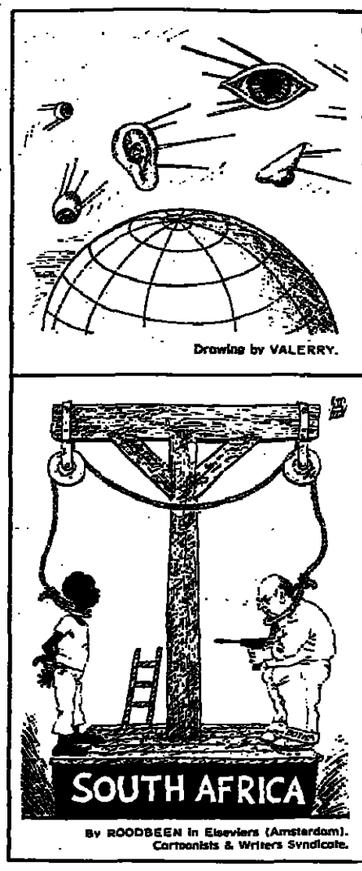
In short, if Pretoria finds that it gets no serious reaction from the West as it becomes more and more repressive, why should it worry? And that does seem to be U.S. policy. What would South Africa actually have to do to its black citizens to rouse Mr. Reagan to action?

Malcolm Fraser, the former Australian prime minister and co-chairman of the Commonwealth mission, made a further point about economic sanctions.

Unless black South Africans get "substantial support" from the West, he said, "they will conclude that all that is left to them is to fight it out." Someday they will be the government, a government "totally antipathetic" to the West. It would show "allegiance to the source of its arms, and it would certainly nationalize the totality of Western economic interests in South Africa."

But the failure of the U.S. government to respond in a meaningful way to events in South Africa has another dimension. Senator Edward Kennedy put it well the other day: "No matter what the South African government does, no matter how many innocent people are killed, how many neighboring countries are invaded, how many children are tortured ... the administration clings to a bankrupt policy that puts the United States on the wrong side of history."

*The New York Times.*




By ROODBEEN in Elseviers (Amsterdam). Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

*'The Red Tide is at our door.'*

## *The Statue of Liberty Party: Not What America Is About*

By Jeff Greenfield

NEW YORK — In the lobby of Washington's Vista International Hotel stands a 4-foot model of the Statue of Liberty made of semisweet chocolate. On the streets of Manhattan, pins, earrings, necklaces and bracelets with the statue motif are being hawked daily.

In downtown New York, buildings with outstanding views of the harbor are being rented out for the Fourth of July at rates that sound like purchase prices.

### MEANWHILE

Meanwhile ABC, the network on whose behalf I work, is planning 17 hours of coverage of Liberty Weekend over four days. The television spectacular will include fireworks, a flotilla of tall ships, hundreds of tap dancers, the administering of the citizenship oath to hundreds of new citizens and a barrage of all-star entertainment.

In all likelihood the buildup to the celebration is going to make millions of Americans sick and tired of the Statue of Liberty long before the centennial commemoration actually takes place.

This is no outburst of churlishness. I have lived in New York for most of my life; I have sailed in and out of its harbor on ocean liners; I have passed the lady with the torch countless times on the Staten Island ferry, and never looked at her without a surge of emotion.

My grandfather's first view of the New World was the sight of the then new Statue of Liberty beckoning a Jewish refugee from the oppression of Romania. To him, the lines of Emma Lazarus's poem, "I lift my lamp beside the golden door," were not a schoolroom cliché but a promise that was redeemed.

But Liberty Weekend, honoring the symbol of a new land and a new chance, is degenerating into the Party of the Decade. The focus seems to be on who will have the best view of the festivities, who will eat at the most sumptuous spread and how much it will cost.

Is this what the Statue of Liberty really means? The millions of immigrants who came to America in the decades after the statue was built had one thing in common: Almost all of them were poor. They had fled the lands of their birth to escape tyranny, massacres, pogroms; but they had also come because they realized that their societies did not permit a bright, hard-working child of poverty to escape that poverty.

The child of a Sicilian peasant would be a peasant all of his life; so would his children; so would his children's children. The son of a Polish peddler could hope for nothing better than the life his father had led. The daughter of a Greek baker would be lucky if her arranged marriage would be to a man of more or less decent instincts and behavior.

This, as much as the political freedoms, was what America meant. The new arrivals learned soon enough that the streets were not paved with gold; that there was oppression and privation in the New World as in the Old. In the streets of the slums, tuberculosis, pneumonia and diphtheria took the lives of numberless immigrants' children in the early years of the 20th century.

But they also learned that America was a place where the poor could fight back. They could apply themselves in a country where titles and bloodlines did not define their lives. They could exchange their votes for a measure of protection: for food, shelter, a job, a doctor.

Now, in a parody of the American entrepreneurial spirit, the celebration of this egalitarian landmark has become a Major Social Event, with the most privileged views going to the most privileged.

We live in a time when, almost by definition, every highly visible event is guaranteed to be promoted, plugged, covered, smothered and analyzed to death. What foolhardy gambler would bet against a 10-part series on "Entertainment Tonight," with Hollywood's 10 sexiest soap opera stars telling what the Statue of Liberty means to them?

In such an environment, what is going to be left to celebrate on the Fourth of July? The signs are growing each day that what should be a great national moment of reaffirmation will be trampled to death in the rush to cash in.

*Universal Press Syndicate.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### 'Inadmissible Generalizations': A Protest From Austria

As a regular and appreciative reader of your newspaper I have been appalled by the negative bias in the reports and comments on Kurt Waldheim and Austrians in general. Whatever happened to the principle, so widely proclaimed in the United States, that a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty? And is it not an inadmissible generalization to condemn the Austrian people in toto as unrepentant Nazis?

Is it not perverse to accuse someone of having been a Nazi when he himself and his family have been mistreated and intimidated by the Nazis? To those Austrians who lived through the horror and human frailty of World War II, the ignorant and vicious attacks of holier-than-thou commentators must evoke the vision of a trigger-happy lynch mob.

Thank you for at least providing space for Gerhard Waldheim's sober opinion column in defense of his father (*"Why the Critics Are Unfair," June 7*). Its matter-of-fact dismantling of the accusations stood in stark contrast to the indiscriminate attacks made in adjoining column (*"He Shares in Collective Guilt"*) by Menachem Z. Rosensaft of the International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors.

What prompted this letter, however, is a perhaps minor error but one that is symbolic of the treatment of truth in this whole matter. In your June 11 issue, James M. Markham writes of a phrase allegedly used in Vienna, "to cover the graves with dirt." (*"Waldheim Victory Mirrors Austrian Shift to Conservatism."*) The phrase is unknown.

There is, however, a phrase in use right now, especially by the conservative People's Party: After that unfortunate campaign, let us all *fill up the trenches* that separate us! (In German: *Gräben zuschütten.*) Mr. Markham apparently misread the word *Gräben* (trenches) as *Gräber* (graves), and thereby construed a Viennese saying that is not only nonexistent but adds to the disparagement of the Austrian character.

A nation of 7 million, a border outpost and showcase of the democratic West that has been serving as a haven to a disproportionately high number of asylum-seeking refugees, has decided to prefer a conservative to a socialist president. It is sad that it must endure being reviled by the foreign press.

PETER JILKE.
Vienna.

### Clichés on the Middle East

The United States's perennial difficulty in dealing with the Middle East stems in large measure from its misunderstandings of Middle Eastern peoples, culture and history. The consequence of this misunderstanding can only be feelings of ill will and alienation between Americans and the peoples of the Middle East. This misunderstanding is perpetuated, seemingly deliberately, in the American communications media.

Already, one of the oldest indigenous peoples of the Middle East, the Persians, have been all but alienated from American good will largely because of the media's failure to differentiate the Persian people from the repressive, radical oligarchy presently in charge of their nation. Now this lack of discernment threatens to destroy American-Arab relations, and our efforts at forging a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Especially distressful is the entertainment industry's penchant for portraying Arabs as venal cheats, vicious killers or bungling incompetents. A veritable genre is emerging that serves only to institutionalize anti-Arab sentiment. These portrayals are nothing short of insulting both to the Arab people and to the sensibilities of intelligent Americans. This is unfortunate, for, geopolitics being what they are, our generation of young Americans and Arabs may be the last that can rescue our friendship.

MOHAMED KHASHOGGI
Salt Lake City.

### Protecting the Composer

An advertisement supporting a levy on blank tapes to combat piracy of the creative works of European songwriters and composers was prominently featured on Page 2 of your June 5 issue. I believe it is a matter deserving the widest possible attention and the enthusiastic support of your readers in Europe as well as in the United States.

The statistical profile of this piracy reveals the size of the problem in Europe, both in terms of a drastic reduction in income and — as the advertisement warned — in the putting at risk of the future of "European composers, writers and musicians who follow in the footsteps of Beethoven, Mozart, McCartney, Legrand and Menuhin by cutting off their rightful earnings."

At a time when trade relations between the United States and the European Community are characterized by divergences rather than compatibility, and when your newspaper regularly reports on disputes between Americans' perceptions of free trade and those of Europeans, it is encouraging to see at least one issue on which there should be complete agreement and a consensus as to its resolution.

The music industry in the United States will be watching as the EC publishes its proposal. We support it and hope that it will be embraced in the United States and adopted in similar form under legislation currently before Congress. The time to act is now — before it is too late to prevent further losses to artists present and future.

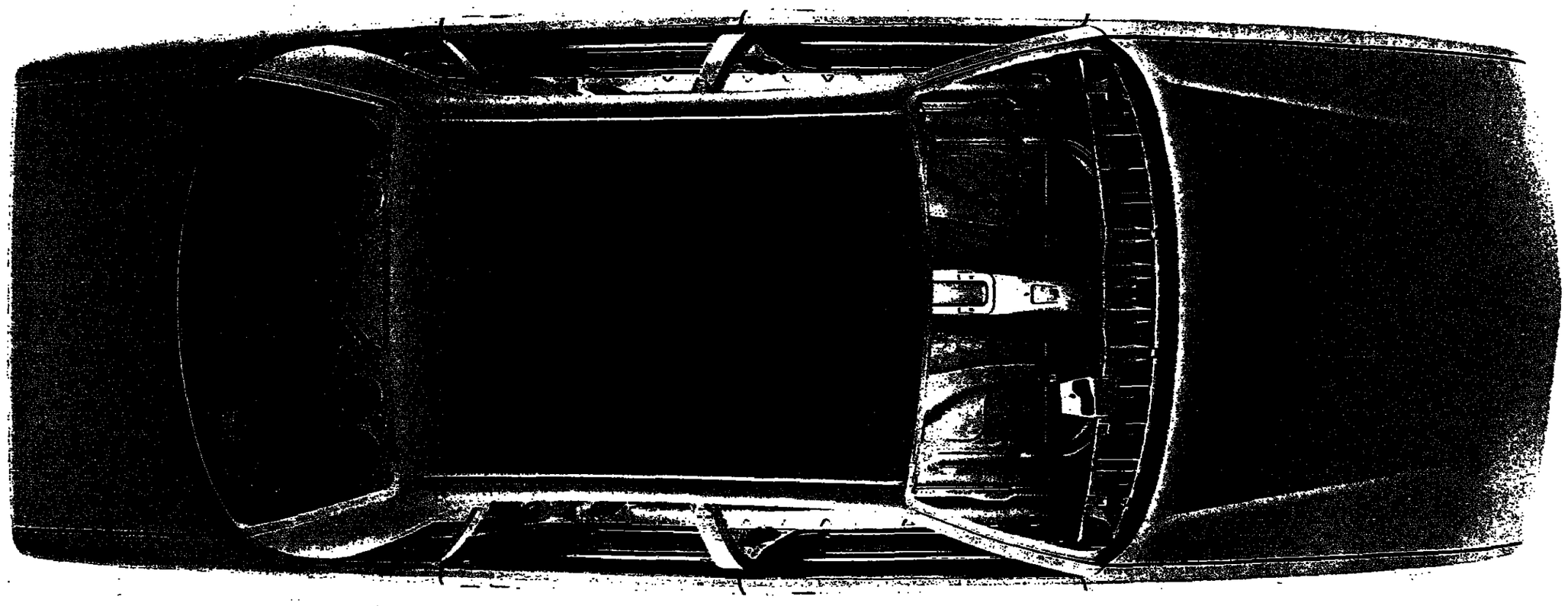
EDWARD P. MURPHY.
National Music Publishers' Association, New York.


Long live the first fully galvanized saloons. Audi 100. Audi 200.

Audi sets a good example when it comes to increasing the resale value of its cars and does so on a long term basis. The Audi 100, the Audi 200 and the Avant models are the first saloons to have fully galvanized bodies – an effective weapon against corrosion. And a further technical contribution in Audi's battle to achieve really long term quality.

Add to that the rest of the highly effective weapons in Audi's armoury against corrosion – degreasing and rinsing of the shell, cataphoretic priming, PVC coating of underbody and wheel arches, sealing of seams and edges, elastic filler to combat loose chippings and hot-wax flooding of cavities – and you can appreciate how seriously Audi takes the future of its cars.

Audi
Vorsprung durch Technik



# Hundreds Are Killed As Peru Troops Retake 3 Prisons From Rebels

*Reuters*

LIMA — Peruvian troops recaptured on Friday the last of three prisons overtaken by leftist guerrilla prisoners, and officials said several hundred people died in three days of heavy fighting.

Unofficial estimates of the death toll ranged up to 350 following the fighting between the heavily armed rebels and government troops, who used tanks, heavy weapons and explosives against the prisoners.

The prison mutinies, reportedly inspired by the Shining Path guerrilla group, broke out Wednesday at the prisons of Lurigancho, Peru's largest prison, in the Lima suburb of San Pedro; El Frontón, on an island off Callao; and Santa Bárbara, a women's prison in Callao.

Meanwhile on Friday, police said a guerrilla was killed in Lima, the capital, when a mortar exploded as she attempted to fire it at a conference center where the Socialist International had begun a major meeting.

They said the explosion occurred three minutes after President Alan Garcia Pérez arrived to inaugurate the congress. They said the woman, who was not immediately identified, was blown through the windows of a seventh-floor room about 200 yards (180 meters) from the center by the explosion.

Some of the leaders who were to attend the Socialist conference had canceled their visits to Lima for security reasons.

A military communiqué issued Thursday night said 124 leftist guerrillas died in the battles at Lurigancho prison, and 30 bodies had been recovered at El Frontón, where many more corpses lay underneath the ruins of prison buildings.

The fighting was more protracted at El Frontón, where some of the leaders of Shining Path, a pro-Maoist guerrilla group, had been incarcerated.

The military said the guerrilla inmates of El Frontón had constructed a maze of tunnels on the island, and many of these had collapsed during the fighting, burying prisoners alive.

It said many guerrillas killed in Lurigancho had been asphyxiated or had burned alive in fortifications they had built in the cell block and exercise yard.

Military and police sources said commandos and marines used rockets and anti-tank missiles to smash through brick and concrete defenses built by the guerrillas at the two prisons. The military said the guerrillas used automatic rifles, submachine guns and explosives smuggled into the prison.

Alarm over rising guerrilla violence had already spread a mood of insecurity throughout Lima before the prison takeovers. As a result, the government extended until August both a state of emergency and a night-time curfew declared in the capital and the adjacent port of Callao four months ago.

Bombings, assassinations and acts of sabotage attributed to leftist extremists has fed tensions between the 10-month-old government of President Garcia and senior military commanders who want a freer hand in dealing with terrorism.

Reuters

Adolfo Suárez: Ex-prime minister could hold swing votes.

## SPAIN: *González Majority Is Seen*

(Continued from Page 1)

give him more than 10 percent of the vote and more than 30 of the 350 seats in the Congress of Deputies.

Mr. Suárez could thus emerge as a powerful swing man between the main conservative alliance, Popular Coalition, and a minority Socialist government.

Mr. Suárez has staged a surprising comeback to become the wild card in the elections.

He had governed in minority for five years before losing control over his party and suddenly resigning in 1981.

Many of his former aides still resent the fact that he resigned so abruptly and set loose the disintegration of their party, the Union of the Democratic Center.

Mr. Suárez formed a new party, the Democratic and Social Center, but won only two seats in 1982. He has little party organization and financing.

But Mr. Suárez is fondly remembered among Spaniards for having led them through the risky transition to democracy after the death of Francisco Franco in 1975.

His campaign has become an acceptable alternative for many moderate-minded Spaniards who voted for Mr. González in 1982.

For the campaign, Mr. Suárez has taken on a populist and anti-American stance that defies ideological definition and raises charges of opportunism.

He demands that Spain eject the authorized 12,500 American troops in the country. Mr. Suárez said the treaty under which the troops are here is no longer necessary now that Spaniards voted in a referendum in March to stay in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. González has already opened negotiations to reduce the troop number, but Mr. Suárez, without providing evidence, charges that the negotiations are a sham.

Mr. Suárez has called for a massive public hiring of unemployed youth, the abolition of taxes on pensions and similar measures that he says makes him more leftist than Mr. González.

# Defendant In Ship Trial Says Abbas Was Leader

By Roberto Suro
*New York Times Service*

GENOA — One of the accused Achille Lauro hijackers told an Italian court Friday that the terrorist operation was directed by the Palestinian leader Mohammed Abbas and also testified that a fellow defendant had admitted killing a crippled New York man aboard the ship.

Ahmad Marouf al-Assadi, a key witness for the prosecution, said that the Palestinian gunman accused of slaying Leon Klinghoffer, who was 69, came to him shortly after the murder with blood on his clothes and announced, "I have killed the American."

Testifying in the trial of 15 men accused of various crimes relating to the hijacking last October, Mr. Assadi offered the first direct evidence to emerge in public that Mr. Abbas was ultimately responsible for the operation.

The Reagan administration has consistently blamed Mr. Abbas for the hijacking.

Mr. Assadi also offered the first testimony implicating the shipboard leader of the hijacking team, Magid al-Molqi, in Mr. Klinghoffer's murder.

Appearing before the court Thursday, Mr. Molqi disavowed a signed confession in which he had admitted shooting Mr. Klinghoffer.

Threats and insults shouted at Mr. Assadi by other defendants interrupted Friday's proceedings several times.

Asked whether he tried to stop Mr. Molqi from killing Mr. Klinghoffer, Mr. Assadi said, "Yes, it is true because I asked him why he wanted to take the American away, but he told me not to interfere. He swore he would not do him any harm."

After he had been gone for 30 minutes Mr. Molqi returned to where Mr. Assadi was guarding a group of passengers, Mr. Assadi said. "I saw his shirt was full of blood, and I asked him what happened. He said, " 'I have killed the American.' "

Mr. Assadi, 24, who said his loyalties were to Yasser Arafat, also testified that he believed the PLO chairman was not involved in the hijacking.

# THATCHER: *Praise for U.S. Defies Mood in Britain*

(Continued from Page 1)

unratified SALT-2 arms-control treaty are considered two blatant examples of unwise U.S. policy made over European objections.

More controversy is predicted early next month, when the United States and the European Community are expected to impose tit-for-tat higher customs duties on agricultural exports in an ongoing trade war.

British and U.S. officials interviewed during the last week, as well as academic and political observers, see these incidents as the most recent examples of a much longer and deeper trend throughout Western Europe as it gropes toward a new balance in the overall Atlantic alliance.

Britain, said one analyst, is "a paradigm" of that trend. "There is a slightly higher degree of anti-Americanism here" than in the rest of Europe, he said, because its target "can be personified in Mrs. Thatcher."

In the four decades since World War II, the analysts said, generational and ideological changes on both sides of the Atlantic have led to inevitable disagreement.

While Europe has been withdrawing from global responsibility, the United States has seen itself as more committed to defending perceived Western interests in areas geographically far removed from the NATO sphere and to a more aggressive attitude toward the Soviet Union.

Alliance crises over differences in opinion are "nothing new," said Lawrence Freedman, professor of war studies at King's College in London.

From the 1956 Suez invasion, through the Arab-Israeli 1967 war and the neutron bomb dispute in the 1970s, to Libya and SALT-2, they have been "corrosive rather than destructive," Mr. Freedman said.

A British official said that rather than allowing the alliance to crack, there is a growing feeling in Europe that "we ought to be thinking more coherently about how to manage" the crises "so that they don't damage the alliance."

One answer has been a move toward more political unity among the alliance's European members. By forming unified positions, Europe can speak with a louder voice to balance that of the United States in trans-Atlantic councils.

Prompted in part by Mr. Reagan's SALT-2 announcement and concern about alliance disunity on foreign policy issues, EC foreign ministers last week ordered a study of ways to improve their dealings with Washington.

In most instances, Mrs. Thatcher has supported such attempts to "Europeanize" policies, and in some cases Britain has led them.

Yet what appears to be dominating opinion in Britain is a perception of Mrs. Thatcher as kowtowing to Washington, sometimes at the expense of Britain and Europe.

Some in the Conservative leadership believe that Washington will move into the breach with pro-British policies to prove the "special relationship" between the two countries still pays off.

One example frequently cited is the approval June 12 by a U.S. Senate committee, after long debate and extensive British lobbying, of a revised extradition treaty between the two countries. The treaty, if approved by the Senate, will make it harder for fugitives who belong to the Irish Republican Army to win sanctuary in the United States.

Additional proof, one official said, might come in U.S. concessions for some British exports during trade negotiations with Europe.

But diplomats see that possibility as doubtful.

The Associated Press

President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at a NATO meeting in Brussels in November.

**Britons lack confidence in the ability of the United States to use its superpower status to benefit Western Europe.**

# *Soviet to Go Commercial in Space*

*United Press International*

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that it would begin a commercial space program next year with the launching of an Indian satellite for the study of natural resources.

News of the commercial space program occurred in an interview in the weekly newspaper Moscow News with Stepan Bogodyazh, head of the International Liaison Department of a newly formed Soviet agency called the Main Administration for the Development and Utilization of Space Technology for the National Economy and Research.

Mr. Bogodyazh said the Soviet Union had assisted many countries by launching, controlling and tracking their satellites without receiving any financial compensation. "But today in a number of cases the questions of financing already require different approaches, especially when it comes to the introduction of some practical systems," Mr. Bogodyazh said.

A week ago the Soviet Union said it was willing to launch foreign satellites "on mutually acceptable terms."

Mr. Bogodyazh said an Indian satellite for the study of natural resources, which is scheduled for launching in the first half of next year, would join other Indian satellites that have been launched by Moscow without charge.

Five months ago a U.S. space shuttle exploded after liftoff, killing all seven astronauts and shutting down the U.S. manned space program until at least the middle of next year.

That disaster was followed by the failure of unmanned American launchings and the destruction on May 30 of an Ariane rocket of the European Space Agency carrying a commercial cargo worth $90 million.

China is also reportedly negotiating launchings with at least a dozen nations — including U.S. interests — and offering rates 10 to 15 percent below Western competitors.

# PRESS: *In South African News, Opinion Yes, Facts No*

(Continued from Page 1)

edly, to restore order in this racially divided land.

"The danger of a state of emergency such as that prevailing in South Africa," the Afrikaans-language afternoon newspaper Die Vaderland said on Wednesday, "is that it can have the same effect as an anesthetic. The true situation is obscured, and the impression is created that all is well."

"The danger is that this deceptive condition may be perceived as reality," the newspaper said.

On Thursday, the Johannesburg daily Business Day told its readers in a shaded box on the front page: "This newspaper has been produced under emergency restrictions amounting to censorship. The restrictions have the effect of suppressing information of public interest and of distorting the news in ways that may be seriously misleading."

The problem, for South African newspapers, arises from how they can inform their own readers, with any credibility, of what is happening here. The Sowetan, a black readership daily newspaper, and The Star, Johannesburg's evening newspaper, seem to have hit on the same solution — the blank space.

The Sowetan left a blank in its front page Wednesday where a photograph might have been, and the caption said: "We could have published a picture of people in Soweto — playing, praying, whatever — but it became clear yesterday that we couldn't get into Soweto without the permission of the police. The results of this effective censorship are this white space."

The Sowetan's editorial column was also blank, save for a brief paragraph that read: "All that we and the other media have to contribute at this time when the country is facing its worst ever crisis has been effectively banned."

"We have been advised that the police interpret the blank spaces," the Sowetan said Friday on its front page, "as being subversive. We will now fill the spaces with the most innocuous of writings."

The Sowetan, its readers learned, had a peculiar problem. Most of its reporters live in Soweto, Johannesburg's huge black satellite, and are thus among the Sowetans that the newspaper seeks to serve. But because they are journalists, they may not report on any event in their hometown without police permission. So, on any given day, the newspaper said, it needs to apply for police approval to cover such events as boxing matches.

The emergency decree forbids the presence of journalists on reporting missions in black townships, even if they live there.

The Star's solution to the press curbs by use of white space had a different style.

"The following people have been detained since the state of emergency:" a section of permissible print said Wednesday. Then there was a gap, before the report resumed with the words, "They may be held without charge for 14 days." Their identity, as decreed by the emergency rules, remained a mystery.

"Something happens at residence," a headline on page one said. "Something happened at the University of the Witwatersrand residence in Soweto in the early hours of Sunday morning," the report said. Then there was a blank. "A spokesman for the Wits administration said those students who were unable to write their exams because they were in detention would be able to do so at a later date," the report concluded.

# SHUTTLE: *Another Setback*

(Continued from Page 1)

booster was modified as a result of continuing concerns about it.

In its announcement, NASA said that Rear Admiral Richard H. Truly, head of the shuttle program, was leading a study of alternative means of launching major scientific and planetary missions. The agency said it would provide assistance to the Pentagon as it examines alternatives "for those national security missions which had planned to use Centaur."

Representative Edward J. Markey, a Democrat of Massachusetts, who had called public attention to the Centaur's safety problems, praised NASA's decision to terminate the program after spending almost $700 million on it. He said NASA's own internal documents had referred to the rocket as a "veritable bomb."

Mr. Fletcher said the Centaur "would not meet safety criteria being applied to other cargo or elements of the space shuttle program."

For one thing, a "dump valve" had to be installed so that the 22 tons of fuel could be jettisoned in case astronauts had to return for an emergency landing with the rocket still in the cargo bay. In recent months, engineers reported serious problems with the valve's reliability.

John W. Young, chief of the astronaut office at the Johnson Space Center, in Houston, said that astronauts were uneasy about riding in the shuttle with the Centaur on board.

After the Challenger accident, NASA took a harder look at safety questions. Studies by the Department of Energy showed that a Centaur explosion on a mission with the Galileo or Ulysses spacecraft could cause hundreds of cases of cancer and contaminate hundreds of square miles of southern Florida. The planetary spacecraft carry a plutonium generator for producing electricity to run instruments.

Aerospace industry sources said that the cost of ending the program would be about $75 million. But it would have cost more than $300 million to modify the Centaurs and continue with plans for their use on shuttle missions.

The Centaur that was to be used on the shuttles to launch NASA spacecraft is about 29 feet (about 9 meters) long and 14 feet in diameter and can carry a 30-foot-long payload. It has the power to place a 13,000-pound (about 6,000-kilogram) payload into an extremely high orbit. A smaller version, about 19 feet long, was being developed to handle military missions.

The space agency said that the decision would not affect other programs in which Centaurs were being used as the upper stage of unmanned Titan or Atlas rockets. An Atlas-Centaur rocket is scheduled to launch a communications satellite from Cape Canaveral, Florida, in August.

# SOUTH AFRICA: *Bills Pass*

(Continued from Page 1)

that the world has dismissed "as nothing, as pretense," his policies on apartheid. South Africa's system of legalized racial discrimination.

Meanwhile, a top South African executive, Mervyn King of Kirsch Industries, met Louis Le Grange, the law and order minister, to protest detentions of union leaders. The detentions have triggered strikes by several thousand black workers in at least 50 retail outlets of six chain stores.

At least 40 union leaders are among the more than 1,000 people known to have been jailed without charge under the state of emergency. The government does not say how many have been detained and unofficial estimates range up to 3,000.

The Weekly Mail published a list of 1,034 detainees — using numbers and districts with the names blacked out under regulations forbidding identification. The list was compiled by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, a multiracial group that works on behalf of political detainees.

A major South African chemical company, AECI Ltd., expressed grave concern over the detentions.

"The absence of trade union leaders who play a role in settling disputes," the statement said, "is already leading to serious problems in the industry."

In Cape Town, clergymen complained that officials had ordered about 1,000 black refugees from last week's violence in the Crossroads squatter camp to leave churches and mosques in an area reserved for whites. *(AP, Reuters)*

### ■ UN Group Urges Sanctions

Representatives from more than 120 nations called Friday for comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa and urged the United States and Britain to reassess their opposition to such measures, The Associated Press reported from Paris.

# SALT: *Reagan Rebuffed*

(Continued from Page 1)

practical effect, represented the newest round in what has become a heated debate over arms control since the Reagan announcement last month that the United States would no longer be bound by the limits set in the unratified SALT-2 treaty and probably would exceed those limits later this year when an additional B-52 bomber is equipped with air-launched cruise missiles.

The 1979 treaty sets numerical limits for different types of strategic arms. Though it was never ratified by the United States, both Washington and Moscow had agreed to stay within its limits. Mr. Reagan has accused the Russians of violating it.

Adoption of the House resolution Thursday was seen by Democratic leaders as a prelude to a later effort to force continued U.S. compliance with SALT-2. The Democrats plan to amend the House version of the Defense Department authorization bill to prohibit spending for weapons deployments that would exceed SALT-2 limits.

"We hope it is not necessary to come up with binding legislation," the majority leader, James C. Wright Jr., a Texas Democrat, said. "But the president must be made to understand the awesome gravity of the situation."

House Republicans assailed the resolution, accusing Democrats of ignoring what the Republicans assert is evidence of Soviet violations.

### ■ Moscow Protest on SALT

Moscow accused the Reagan administration Friday of endangering arms-control talks by planning to abandon the SALT-2 accord, Reuters reported from Moscow.

"The situation at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons has clearly been aggravated, said Anatoli F. Dobrynin, former ambassador to Washington and now a senior foreign policy adviser to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. "The grave doubts we had even earlier about the real wish of the American side to have new agreements have now been forcefully supported."

# KOREA: *Protests Turn Deadly*

(Continued from Page 1)

that if killing themselves will in any way effect the liberation of this country they will gladly die. There are many more who have committed themselves to carry out suicides if needed."

At the root of the new militancy is a generation of students who were born after the Korean War. "They know neither the positive side of American involvement nor the negative dimension of the North Korean occupation," said a longtime foreign resident here.

That, combined with decades of curbs on political freedom, has bred radicalism.

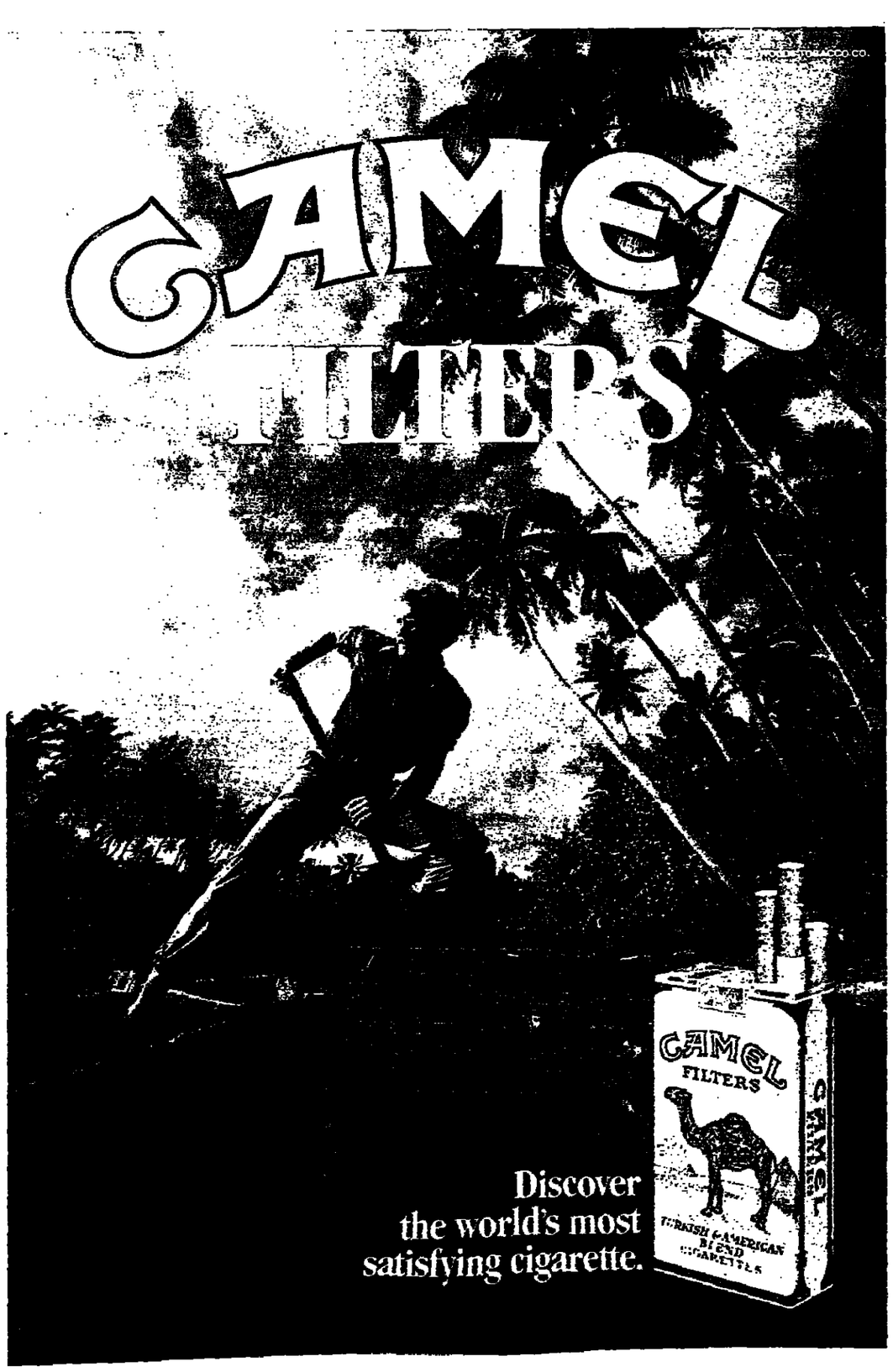
"In this country, leftist forces have no legitimate way to express themselves," said a professor at Korea University who otherwise condemns the militant students.

Government officials say that the students who espouse the most radical ideas — whom they estimate to number 2,000 — pose a grave threat to national security.

Communism and other less well-defined "anti-state" ideologies are against the law in South Korea, and the police have opened an extensive operation to round up these students, searching for clandestine publications in campuses and churches and drawing up lengthy wanted lists.

Student activists deny that they espouse Communism. They are divided on the use of violence. They say that although the government has backed off a crackdown on elected opposition lawmakers, it is coming down hard on students, labor activists and clergymen who oppose the government.

"In Korea, radical means Communism," said a former student who was once sentenced to life imprisonment for demonstrating against the government of Park Chung Hee and who remains active in the Christian student movement. "I deny we are Communist-oriented, but we are asking for fundamental changes in society."



هكذا من الأصل

International Herald Tribune

# WEEKEND

- *Singapore Festival*
- *Paris Art Sales*
- *Mussorgsky's Salammbô*

## CRITICS' CHOICE

### GENEVA

*Cubist Picassos*

■ Marina Picasso's collection accents her grandfather's early Cubist works, and how they evolved from 1909 to 1922. Notebooks and sketches, sculptures and oils show how Picasso mulled over a new way of constructing paintings, preparing for a major work like the "Demoiselles d'Avignon." All this and a series of women's portraits help understand a creative process where he first broke up individual forms into facets of "little cubes," and later used transparent planes giving the figure depth on the flat surface as well as the different views of the same image. The exhibition continues at the Galerie Krugier, 3 place du Grand Mézel, through September.

### LEYDEN

*Treasures From Turkey*

■ The Rijksmuseum van Oudheden is showing a major exposition of antiquities from ancient Turkey through the Ottoman Empire, with more than 400 exhibits from 22 museums, including the Topkapi Museum in Istanbul. Exhibits include Stone Age images of men, pottery and prehistoric mural paintings, Bronze Age statues, Hellenistic works, and Islamic art.

### NEW YORK

*Shaker Design*

■ The Whitney Museum of American Art has mounted a show of Shaker design that will stand as the ultimate statement on the body of work left by the perfectionist craftsmen of that religious group. Shaker artifacts are receiving recognition as forerunners of modern design, emphasizing utility combined with simplicity and harmonious proportion. More than 100 examples of Shaker design have been selected, including tables, chairs, kitchen furnishings and clothing. Through Aug. 31; at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, from Oct. 4 to Jan. 4.

### PARIS

*Ducros's Europe*

■ The Swiss artist Louis Ducros settled in Rome in 1776 and made his name painting romantic landscapes and Roman ruins for wealthy travelers. An exhibition at the Swiss Cultural Center presents the most important works from exhibitions devoted to Ducros earlier this year in London, Manchester and Lausanne. Until July 13.

### LONDON

*Kokoschka Centenary*

■ An exhibition of more than 200 oils, watercolors and drawings at the Tate Gallery marks the centenary of the birth of Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980). The artist is best-remembered for his portraits of the Viennese intelligentsia and bourgeoisie during the last years of the Hapsburg Empire, and for views of European cities done mainly in the 1920s and 1930s. This exhibition is arranged according to the principal episodes in Kokoschka's career: Vienna and Berlin 1908-1916; Dresden 1917-1923; Travels 1923-1930; Vienna and Prague 1934-1938; England 1938-1946; and Switzerland 1947-1974. The exhibition runs through Aug. 10 in London, then moves to the Kunsthaus in Zurich, from Sept. 4 to Nov. 9; and to the Guggenheim Museum in New York, from Dec. 9 to Feb. 15.

*Budapest: the arts have been gradually allowed more freedom. Right, Gabor Presser, rock singer: "If he were British he would have had as many hits as Lennon."*

# A Central European Journey

by Michael Zwerin

BUDAPEST — When I told the financial journalist across the table that his country was more open than I had imagined possible in Eastern Europe, he corrected me: "We are not Eastern, we are *Central* Europeans."

Gabor Presser, the rock star on my left, had told me, "We read him. He tries to tell the truth. But he has to be careful, he's always on the edge."

We were in Mathias Rex, a private restaurant about as high as you can go in the hills of Buda, on a dead-end dirt road. The owners open the gate only to those with reservations. They live upstairs and cook ornate, spicy, fattening, inexpensive food. The financial journalist was leaving for Sydney in a few days.

The well-tailored man to my right describes his occupation as "world trade" on his calling cards. He and Gabor Presser were driving to Vienna the following morning to hear Laurie Anderson. Hungarians do not need visas for Austria, and a foreigner can get a Hungarian visa on arrival at the airport in two hours.

World Trade offered me a deal: How would I like to buy a million liters of Cuban rum? The Cubans, he said, had shipped the rum to Czechoslovakia instead of hard currency in payment for a boatload of Czech radios. When I asked how he was involved, he told this story.

"Well, the Hungarians invited a Western politician to visit their new garden dwarf factory. You know, garden dwarfs — green and blue and yellow little creatures. You put them on your lawn. It was the most modern garden dwarf factory in the world. The politician asked what Hungary, with only 11 million people — and about 14 lawns — could do with so many garden dwarfs. The manager said, 'We send them to East Germany, and they send us machine tools.'

" 'I see,' the politician said. 'Then you use the tools for your heavy industry.'

" 'No,' replied the manager. 'We send the tools to Romania in return for timber.'

" 'Ah. You use the timber to build houses.'

" 'Not that either. We ship the timber to Poland in exchange for black coal.'

" 'Now I see. So you heat your homes without spending hard currency.'

" 'In fact we exchange the coal for Bulgarian vegetables.'

" 'I've noticed your shops are well stocked.'

" 'No, we grow our own food. The Bulgarian vegetables go to Afghanistan in exchange for mud.'

" 'Mud?! What can you do with mud?'

" 'Build garden dwarfs.' "

A rock band that sings in Hungarian can be compared to a garden dwarf factory — no matter how good the music, the market is just not there. In 1968, Gabor Presser formed Locomotive GT (LGT), the first — ah — Central European rock group to make an impact abroad. LGT toured the Soviet Union (12 consecutive performances in Leningrad for 4,000 people each), Cuba, Poland, Western Europe, the United States and Britain, where they signed contracts with ABC and EMI. Their records all went gold in Hungary, but they could never break through in the West. Presser chalks it up to bad promotion.

World Trade said: "If Gabor Presser were British, he'd have had as many hits as John Lennon."

A young filmmaker told me: "We have everything in Hungary, but just one. Not two, one. There is one first-class sound engineer, one cameraman you can trust, one good Chinese restaurant, one boutique that knows how to cut hair, we have one TV company, one radio company, one record company. And one flat. One flat a lifetime — it takes a lifetime to find a flat. When you look behind the surface everything is not working so well. The best meal in town, like Mathias Rex, which seemed so cheap to you at about $50 for four is the equivalent of a worker's weekly wage. And I've been waiting ten years for a telephone. But I like living here. I like the tension between East and West."

So it is normal that the one rock star interested in economics is a friend of the only financial journalist interested in rock. And that World Trade, who is interested in both, invites the two of them to dinner at Mathias Rex, the one restaurant high enough in the hills to be above the cheap diesel fuel polluting the city.

Now 39, Presser works in the studios writing synthesizer music for theater and films. LGT plays no more than 20 concerts a year. Still, he is recognized everywhere. One young girl stopped us and said, "Gabor, you can call me anytime. Anytime. My number is 123.800."

"Eight hundred?!" he laughed. "How did she get a toll-free number in Budapest?"

Gabor Presser's grandparents were Russian Jews who left the Ukraine before World War I to escape the pogroms. His mother — one of six daughters — decided to stay in Budapest while the others went on to New York. Earlier this year, the theater piece "Imaginary Report of an American Rock Festival," for which he wrote the music, was produced in the Egg Theater in Albany, New York. On his way there, Presser stopped in New York City to visit his American cousins, uncles and nephews. Twenty-four of them are certified public accountants.

"My father wanted to make at least one member of the family a musician," Presser said. Hungary's musical life was blooming in the ruins by 1947. Zoltán Kodály had conducted his own works and lectured in both the United States and the Soviet Union during the first three years after World War II. Hungarian musical education is based on what is now known as the Kodály method. (There are usually several American graduate students at the Kodály Institute in Kecskemét preparing theses on the method.) Kodály and Béla Bartók agreed on the musical and social value of folk songs and collaborated in researching them. Following the method, children begin to learn music in elementary school by group singing of folk songs or folklike compositions before touching an instrument.

After the Budapest uprising in 1956, and the subsequent change of regime, the arts were gradually allowed more freedom. Good jazz began to emerge in Hungary by the early '60s. Before the end of the decade dozens of rock groups were tieing Central European elements to the big beat. In the '70s productions of "Hair" and "Jesus Christ Superstar" were playing to sold-out houses in Budapest.

Although it tends to discredit the filmmaker's "one of a kind" theory, the "central" atmosphere of Budapest can be illustrated by the Intercontinental and Hyatt hotels on the Pest side of the Danube, and the Novotel and Hilton in the Buda Hills. A woman in the tourist bureau told me: "We have doubled our hotel capacity since 1981, there are now 15,000 rooms. The hotels have been full since March, and we expect them to be full all summer."

On the other hand, a man I befriended in the Ibusz travel bureau said: "We have nothing to do since the Chernobyl accident. We are booking no tourist groups from the States, or from anywhere else for that matter." During an evening at the home of a senior official of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the official said that Chernobyl would cost the country half a billion dollars this year in lost tourist revenue. "I don't think we can survive it."

"Central" or not, few people just happen to pass through Budapest. There is hunger for news from the periphery. Foreign travelers are welcomed, not shunned. Anybody talks to anybody, anywhere. People make time for visitors, so do not feel shy about calling that

*Continued on page 8*

# The Wilder Shores of Romanticism

MARY BLUME

PARIS — Lesley Blanch has written 10 books on exotic subjects, including herself, and if she has lighted for the last 12 years in Menton, the senior citizen's Riviera paradise, her life there has nothing at all to do with bingo and tiny walks. A lush garden cuts her off from the ordinary world and she trails about in Arab robes in an enchanted atmosphere — "untidy and exotical," she says — of rugs and brasses and samovars and a Turkish chimney and a Tunisian *mouchrabyeh*, or latticed window, that she put up in memory of her friend Nancy Mitford, with whom she used to roar with laughter. The window catches the sun from the west.

"They have memorial windows in churches, why not this?" she says. Why not indeed? Lesley Blanch is a woman who appreciates the gesture, the impulse. In these days where the words romantic and fantasy have been debased to the level of sex manuals and Playboy magazine, Lesley Blanch is one of the few surviving romantics. "Romance," she says, "is the fugitive strain we all have to listen for."

Her first book was "The Wilder Shores of Love" (1954), a study of four 19th-century European women, who, she says, turned to the Middle East "for love, for flesh, for adventure, for the Moslem faith." These quests continue through her other works including her latest book which she had come to Paris to launch: a biography of the French writer Pierre Loti (1850-1923), which was warmly received in Britain and the United States and which has just been published by Seghers in French.

Loti is still studied lightly in French schools but much of his prose is overheated and underread. Born Louis Marie Julien Viaud in Rochefort, on the Charente near the west coast of France, he became a naval officer, wrote travel books and strenuously adventurous fiction, fell madly in love with a Circassian harem girl in Turkey, was briefly a Trappist and a trained acrobat, loved fancy dress including high heels and makeup, and defeated Emile Zola for a seat in the Académie Française. At his death Anatole France inaccurately predicted, "Of all of us he is the most sure to last."

Lesley Blanch first read Loti as a child in London. "My mother longed to travel and life was not kind to her, she never could travel as I traveled and she used to travel as many women did, I think, in his books. So I used to see her reading and going into another land through Loti."

In 1945 Lesley Blanch married the Russian-French writer-diplomat Romain Gary (when they were divorced in 1962 she got custody of the cats) and he was posted to Bulgaria which she adored and from which she made her first trips to Turkey. "It was a revelation to me, a passionate revelation." She began to trace Loti's footsteps there, and later when she was in Iran she read Loti again and shared his lack of enthusiasm for the country. "He says somewhere, 'Never in my journeys have I been so far from Islam.' Curious."

Years later, Lesley Blanch visited Loti's daughter-in-law in Rochefort and saw the family house, to which Loti had affixed a mosque. She also went to Loti's house in Hendaye and slept in the room in which he died. "He wished to die in Hendaye and the whole feeling of that seemed to have impregnated the room. It was a very sad book to write because he was a very sad figure and it used to get me down sometimes. He had everything and in the end he had not the one thing he wanted, which was religious faith. He wanted to become a Moslem and he wouldn't become one because of his passionate love for his mother, who was a protestant. Faith was the one thing he wanted and he couldn't find it."

Sharing Loti's love for adornment, Lesley Blanch doesn't think too much should be made of his odder outfits. "It's awfully easy to say of someone who wears high heels and a painted face that he was a pederast. I think he was everything. As someone said to me, 'He loved men and he loved women and if there had been a third sex, he would have loved that one too.' Absolutely true."

If Lesley Blanch adores, as she says, to plunge about, she is just as happy slogging away in dusty libraries.

"I never found any research dull, perhaps I'm a professor manqué. It opens fairy kingdoms as they say, it opens such kingdoms. I always take sustaining things to eat — chunks of pork pie, things like that — because I get terribly hungry while I am reading and there are crumbs all over the desk and the neighbor doesn't like it."

An only child, Lesley Blanch says in Who's Who that she was educated by her elders and betters. "I was brought up to read a great deal. We didn't have any money but we had beautiful old things and I used to make stories about them. My father liked china, Chinese stuff, and early oak. My mother liked Queen Anne furniture. It was, now I look back on it, a very cultivated ambience.

"We all had our breakfasts in bed where we would read. My mother used to read the Koran, which she found very poetic. She'd read the Koran or flopsy bunnies — you know, Beatrix Potter — or a gardening book. My father would be in his room with a handful of raisins reading Defoe's 'Journal of the Plague Years' because he said the descriptions were so ghastly it made daily life seem so much more agreeable. I would be in my room getting ready for school and reading Carlyle's history of the French Revolution. I had a thing about tumbrils and all that." Yes, she says, of course school was a letdown.

She had done a lot of journalism but had not attempted a book until Gary was posted to Switzerland where she languished. "The foehn, that horrid wind, and the general dullness. And so I went to the Sahara which was the furthest place I could think to go." There she heard of Isabelle Eberhard, who became the first heroine of the "Wilder Shores of Love," which has been printed in 11 languages.

She has written one novel, "The Nine Tiger Man" (she was stuck in India with a broken leg at the time) and a fragment of autobiography, "Journey Into the Mind's Eye," after which she was named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Most of her books concern the two subjects that fascinate her most, Russia and Islam. She says her best book is "The Sabres of Paradise," about the Caucasian Imam Shamyl's 30-year battle against the Russians in the mid-19th century. "It is a very romantic story," she says.

Lesley Blanch has been everywhere, from Afghanistan, which she misses deeply, to Los Angeles, where Gary was French consul. "I loved it, we had both sold books to the movies so we knew all the nice movie world. If you're in Hollywood you have to know the top and you have to know the failures because the failures are often very interesting and sulk away in the background." Only the Far East leaves her incurious:

"It doesn't speak to me. I admire Japanese films very much. China I would have liked to have gone to once, but not now. I think if you go there now you've got to get up so early in the morning and walk across such enormous spaces."

It is nearly impossible to be a traveler in a tourists' world but Lesley Blanch has not sunk to a nylon carry-all. "I always travel heavy, that's my motto.

"I take fans and scarves and tea cozies and different sorts of feet and bedside books, God knows what I don't take. An icon, a traveling icon, I travel very heavy. I must have comfort, cushions, so then I create a sort of world all around me, you see. Like that I was very comfortable in Afghanistan, which is exceedingly rough in places. I like the sort of food I get in those countries and I never worry about germs. I just eat what people are eating and spend hours watching them sunk down on some flea-bitten carpet. I just want to sit around them if I like them. But if I go to a smart restaurant, I certainly don't want to sit among them, I want to get out quick."

As a romantic, Lesley Blanch has invented herself and her own world, as exotic as any world she has known. "You must change life a bit. If you are going to sit down and accept that pattern, that's all right if you like a domestic pattern. But I happen to like the romantic pattern." She says she feels like being on the move again. "I've had two broken legs which have stopped me plunging about — the same leg broken twice in two years. But I shall be plunging soon again. I shall, you know." ■

*Lesley Blanch: "I believe in traveling heavy — fans and scarves and tea-cozies."*

# WEEKEND

## Journey

*Continued from page 7*

number a friend gave you. I met Gabor Presser, whom I'd never heard of, through a visit to the state concert management bureau, where I knew nobody.

Pest is flat, with symmetrical street grids packed solid with traffic during the day. The poor residential section in its outer reaches, where Gabor Presser grew up, is also zoned for light manufacturing. The houses need painting here, and the elderly people in the streets have defeated looks on their faces. The elaborate system of walking streets being installed in the downtown business district of Pest stalls traffic completely. It's faster to walk in downtown Pest.

Twisting, tree-lined streets mount the hills of Buda. The trees need trimming and the plaster is often peeling off the houses set behind them. But an undeniable elegance remains. Occasionally you stumble on a mansion with gardens guarded by barking dogs (no dwarfs).

The big new hotels charge big prices. A list of small, inexpensive, government-recommended hotels and boarding houses ($4-$8 a night), is available from the tourist office, as are brochures on sailing, biking, hunting, history, horseback riding, camping, fishing and the arts. But vacation areas tend to get very crowded during the season.

The filmmaker took me to a Hungarian production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters," the hit of the season. You do not need to understand Hungarian to understand Chekhov. But it is a very sad play, and it makes you wonder about director Tamas Asher, who was running in circles biting his nails the night I met him, when you learn that his next project is Dostoyevesky's "The Devils."

Afterward we went with the cast for a bite in a brasserie. The evening news on a TV monitor in a corner was covering the story of the 80-year-old Nazi who had been extradited from the U.S., and condemned to death by a Yugoslav court. "He looks dead already," the filmmaker said: "What more can you do to him? You see? No matter how hard art can be, life can be harder."

"I don't believe anything they say anyway, why should I believe them now," said János. János is a member of Europa Kiado, an underground rock band. Fourteen in a van, we were headed south for a one-nighter in Pecs, near the Yugoslav border. Their name means both Europe Edition — the name of the state publishing company — and "Europe for rent."

János continued: "First they said that Chernobyl was nothing to worry about. Then for the past ten days they tell us that the radiation level has been going down every day. Well, if it's been going down for ten days it must have been higher than they admitted to in the first place. And they tell us to be sure and wash our vegetables. What do they think we are? Savages? My mother always washes the vegetables."

Europe Edition needed shaves, went shoeless, strummed Dayglo painted guitars. The Hungarian New Wave street people, they live with their girlfriends, their mothers, each other, the state record company, and are about to leave the underground ranks. There is a basic core of sanity, energy and intelligence about them, they appear to be good boys trying to be bad.

Crawling in long lines of two-lane traffic, we drove through sun-drenched flat country which managed to be somehow fertile and barren at the same time. The bone-chilling stench of a pig farm. Jeno Menyhart, their singer and songwriter, said: "We sing about living in Eastern Europe. This is a new style of communication, sung poetry" — as though Bob Dylan never existed.

*Szentendre: a labyrinth of colored stone and plaster houses.*

János Masik had never heard of Sting. "Stink?" he asked, puzzled. A country where a rock musician has never heard of Sting can't be all bad. Synthesist Masik graduated from the Jazz Academy and was once considered among the best jazzmen in the country. The director of the academy had told me he is a "prototype."

"Really? What else did he say?" Masik asked.

"He said that you are very talented, but decadent: 'Nothing is important to Masik. There is no aim, no energy to fight for everything. Today he plays jazz, tomorow rock. You find so much of this among youngsters. They live from day to day. Nothing is worth fighting for. So they do nothing.'"

"That's what I thought he'd say," Masik shrugged.

We stopped for sandwiches and slivovitz. It was a scorching day, the locals were in shorts and their shirtless stomachs bulged in the kind of proud way the Hungarians hold their fat. They ignored us, although we were 14 and had more or less taken over the place. Two women who appeared to be twins with identical ravaged red noses were brewing more than breathing, working their way through the line of glasses at equal speed. One of them spoke to one of us. "What did she want" I asked: "Beer money," Masik replied.

Pecs is a well-groomed, flower-studded agricultural center, resembling West Germany. In the packed "Doctor Sandor Cultural Center," the young audience was combed and dressed like their parents. They stared at the unwashed, hairy band as though at another species. Nobody danced or drank alcoholic beverages, and there was no smell of cannabis although almost all of them smoked cigarettes.

Menyhart sang: "I'm coming from under the city, from constant terror. I am fine and you are too. I am a little afraid, but I was never very happy. Shall I go up or down? Everything is pop music for me." Applause was polite. There were no policemen in sight.

"The people in Pecs are content," Masik said: "They can get Yugoslav and Austrian television."

The driver dropped me at a taxi stand on the outskirts of Budapest at 5 A.M. There are taxis everywhere, anytime. They are spotless, many with cassette players, the single passenger sits next to the driver in front. The trams resemble Amsterdam trams and they are frequent, clean, quiet and generally not overcrowded.

Few Hungarian artists defect, although they often live abroad for awhile. Performing artists tour the West when they can, and there is no noticeable sorrow when they return. Small, poorly printed and obscurely placed posters announce unofficial events. The one word I understood, "rock" (in English), led me to an "underground" festival at the College of Economics one Saturday afternoon. Gabor had known nothing about it until I told him. I had also taken him to the largest collection of Goyas outside Spain in the Fine Arts Museum. "I've done more in Budapest in nine days with you than in the last six months," he said.

At first they would not let him enter the stage door, which he had predicted. We could have paid but his honor was at stake: "They consider me establishment." A big, heavy man, he loomed over the gorilla as he growled: "Are you kidding? Fifteen years ago I worked in this place for beer money when you didn't know rock from Bartók. Now you're telling me I can't listen to the music I made possible?" The gorilla backed off.

There were 15 underground bands, one worse than the other. European Edition was absent. No longer underground. A group of painters, sculptors and poets once named the "Central Committee" closed the show. One of them, a balding, fortyish man with a long red beard, explained why they changed their name. The police had called them in and said: "Come on, guys, we like a good laugh as much as anybody but we're going to have to do something about it." They are known as the "Albert Einstein Committee." Their featured soloist is announced as "the best guitarist on the Danube Bend."

Presser owns a house near the village of Szentendre, 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of Budapest. It's an investment. He lives with his mother in Buda. "She's my secretary and answering machine," he laughed: "She knows what calls are important. It gives her pleasure to do these things for me."

The road to Szentendre is lined with a mixture of concrete prefabs, vegetable gardens, small factories and parking lots. We turned and descended into Szentendre. One side is sealed off by the Danube. The labyrinth of fairy-tale, brightly colored stone-and-plaster houses, facing cobblestone streets, is built in a semi-circle on a hillside.

"If you ever want to write a book or spend some time alone with your woman," Gabor said, "come and stay in my house for as long as you like."

Oh yes. It has been suggested that anybody interested in one million liters of Cuban rum contact the arts editor of this paper. ■

## East Meets West in Singapore

by Paul Zach

SINGAPORE — Friday night, I had the choice of watching the Merce Cunningham dance company, Philippe Genty and his puppets from France, a Beijing People's Art Theater production, a jazz concert, a Malay drama and the Philippines Madrigal Singers.

Earlier in the week, Singapore offered Zimbabwe's Sundown Theater production of "Master Harold and the Boys," the Ellis Marsalis jazz quartet, Spain's flamenco master Mario Maya, a Chinese orchestra concert, the Swingle Singers, ballet and Indian dance.

For residents of Singapore and June visitors here, this month has presented the enviable problem of what to choose. The Singapore Festival of Arts has packed most of the month with a sumptuous schedule of 88 music, dance and drama performances by 26 groups from 12 countries, not to mention a festival fringe, art exhibitions, seminars, workshops and dozens of associated events.

With this year's staging of the sixth biennial festival, this brash, young island nation has earned a prominent spot on the international cultural calendar.

"The scale and scope of the festival is very, very impressive," said Julian Lloyd Webber, the cello virtuoso, who performed Haydn's Concerto in C with the Singapore Symphony Orchestra.

All this may surprise those who, less than a decade ago, found little more in the way of culture in Singapore than the snake charmers at Tiger Balm Gardens. At that time, a journalist described modern Singapore as a "dust-dry, overadministered, unimaginative society" that suffered from a "certain dullness and cultural flatness."

But the support that Singaporeans, the government and sponsors have provided for the arts festival has demonstrated that there is a growing enthusiasm for cultural pursuits in this city-state of 2.5 million.

Of the total of more than 90,000 seats that went on sale, more than 80 percent were snapped up months in advance. The 1984 festival, with half as many seats for about half as many shows, was 94 percent sold out.

The local crowds want even more. Mario Maya's flamenco shows, which included a ballet-style dance drama called "Amargo," based on the writings of Federico Garcia Lorca, proved particularly popular. The three scheduled performances, held at the colonial Victoria Theatre, were filled to capacity.

Popular demand is also bringing back the Hungarian mime Yanci, who played to capacity audiences here early this month, for a show next week. And, even though the festival officially ends Sunday, the Beijing People's Art Theater, currently performing Lao She's classic Chinese tale, "Teahouse," is staying on until the end of the month to perform its Mandarin-language version of Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman."

The Singapore Festival of Arts began in 1977 as a small-scale showcase of local dance and drama. This year, the festival has burgeoned to become at least as big as the older, annual Hong Kong Arts Festival. The bulk of its bankroll, now more than $1 million, has been provided by the Tourist Promotion Board, the Singapore Turf Club and various hotels and companies.

In addition to the outstanding caliber of foreign performers, nearly half of the groups performing in the festival are local. For instance, 23 amateur Chinese theatrical groups combined their expertise to stage a production call "Kopi Tiam" (The Coffee Shop).

Not only was "Kopi Tiam" acted, produced and directed by Singaporeans, but its story of the country's generation gap was based on a play by a Singapore author, Low Ing Sing. The production was well-received by local reviewers, who, typical of Singapore's society of overachievers, tend to take a more critical look at their own performers than at the foreign festival participants.

"In the last five years, there has been a greater move toward professionalism," Liew said.

In the wake of the festival, Singapore's cultural milieu has expanded with almost the same speed and zeal that fostered the nation's "economic miracle" of the 1970s. Several theater companies have found enough community support to turn professional and some ballet and dance groups are consid- ing following suit.

Local and international events, inclu a choir festival, traditional theater, inter tional jazz, drama, a playwriting compe tion, dance festival and more, crowd Sin pore's arts calendar year-round.

Two years ago, the Singapore Broadca ing Company (SBC) caught the fever a added a new station devoted to cultu events.

But perhaps the most notable achie ment, outside of the arts festival itself, been the emergence of the Singapore Sy phony Orchestra and Chorus. Conducted Choo Hoey, a Singaporean graduate of Lo don's Royal Academy of Music, the orch tra has developed an international repu tion since it was established in 1979.

The orchestra accompanied the Sadle Wells Royal Ballet on two of its Asian to and received excellent notices during a to of Scandinavia last year. It will tour Euro next year.

Jazz is another musical form that h made a recent impact in Singapore. T festival featured four jazz groups, while a production, "Jazz Junction," included eig original pieces composed and performed Singaporeans.

Outside the festival venues, the noted maican jazz guitarist, Ernest Ranglin, h been packing in standing-room crowds month at Saxophone, a new night spot. H backup is a local jazz ensemble called Jaz zee.

The pianist Ellis Marsalis said he fou more people playing jazz in this part of t world than in his hometown, New Orlea He was so enthused by Singapore's ja scene that he supplemented his performa at the arts festival with an appearance at Westin Plaza. Chick Corea and his new El tric Band will play a three-night stand Singapore Aug. 8-10.

Singapore's multiracial mix has resulted an overlapping interest in both Eastern a Western art forms, which guarantees au ences for Chinese opera and Malay dance well as classical ballet and jazz. The langu and social nuances of the Chinese "T house" and of a P.G. Wodehouse play c both be understood and appreciated, oft by the same audience.

*A Scene From the all-Singaporean production of " Kopi-Tiam"("The Coffee Shop").*

## INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

### AUSTRIA

VIENNA:
●Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04).
— To Aug 31: Adolf Loos, interiors.
●Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
— To Sept. 28: "Loetz Glasses 1895-1905."
●Museum of the 20th Century, (tel. 78.25.50).
— To June 29: Frank Gertsch: recent painting.
●National Library (tel: 52.16.84).
— To Oct. 31: "Bibliotheca Eugeniana: The Collection of Prince Eugene." The Austrian military leader's private library is on exhibit as part of the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of his death.

### BELGIUM

BRUSSELS:
●C.G.E.R. (tel: 213.66.20).
— To July 13: The history of stained glass windows in Belgium, from the middle ages to the present day, including recently discovered tools and materials from the 13th-15th centuries.
●Centre de Conferences Albert Borschette.
— To June 29: "The 20th Century in Portugal" presents painting and sculpture by Portugese artists.

### ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To July 20: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
— To July 28: Feeling Through Form: Works by eight contemporary British sculptors.
●Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library (tel: 636.72.47).
— To July 8: The 1936 Olympic Games in Hitler's Germany.
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
— To June 29: "Alfred Gilbert: Sculptor of Eros".
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To July 20: Eight paintings by New York artist Terry Winters.
— To Aug. 31: Prints and sculpture, 1984-86, by Barry Flanagan.
— To Aug. 31: Jasper Johns: "Savarin" monotypes.
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
To Aug. 31: American Potters Today.

### FRANCE

BORDEAUX:
●Galerie des Beaux Arts.
— To Aug. 25: Paintings and prints by Pierre Bonnard, including 34 works from before 1910, relatively early in the artist's career.

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Aug. 24: Recent works by Toni Grand and Enzo Cucchi.
●Centre de Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 42.71.26.16).
— To Sept. 7: Artistic Treasures from the University of Liège: Engravings and drawings from a collection of over 20,000. Works by Dürer, Rembrandt, and Lucas Cranach are among 100 engravings on view.
●Galerie Schmit (tel: 42.60.36.36).
— To July 19: French Masters of the 19th and 20th Century.
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To June 30: Rembrandt to Vermeer: Dutch paintings from the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague.
— To July 28: 250 works of 19th century French sculpture, including works by Rude, Bourdelle, Maillol, Degas.
●Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 6: Three Centuries of Spanish-American Gold and Silver Work; 17th-19th century works from the Fernandez-Blanco museum in Buenos-Aires.
●Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.
●Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.63.50.75).
— To Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 110 works from a private collection.
— To Sept. 7: Nouveaux Réalistes: 110 works by 13 artists of the movement dating from the early 1960s and including Yves Klein, Arman, César, Christo.
●Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
— To Sept. 29: Words in Drawing: 130 recently acquired drawings of the 16th-18th century, including Dürer, Felicien Rops, Delacroix, Ingres, Goya. The exhibition analyzes a work's ability to communicate through its title, signature, inscriptions, and poetic allusions.

MARSEILLE:
●Centre de la Vieille Charité (tel: (91).54.77.75).
— To June 30: "The Planet in Panic": The influences and spread of Surrealism, 1938-47.

NICE:
●Musée International d'Art Naïf (tel: 06.88.11.34).
— To Sept. 29: Retrospective of the work of Emile Crociani.

### GERMANY

DUSSELDORF:
●Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Oct. The Passion: 60 Drawings by German expressionist Otto Pankok from the 1930s.
●Stadtmuseum (tel: 899.61.70).
— To Aug. 17: Paintings and drawings by Carl Barth (1896-1976).

HAMBURG:
●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
— To June 29: German and Dutch Renaissance drawings (1445-1636) from the collection of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

STUTTGART:
●Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
— To Aug. 10: 200 drawings, and 11 sculptures by the Greek artist Joannis Avramidis.

### ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Museo Alinari, Palazzo Rucellai.
— To July 15: Ruskin's Florence: Daguerrotypes of Tuscany and Veneto from the Ruskin collection.
●Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60).
— To June 22: Engravings by Picasso: 80 works, spanning the years 1904-1971, from the Picasso museum in Barcelona.

MILAN:
●Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).
— To July 7: Eight Italian Painters, 1952-54. Afro, Birolli, Corpora, Moreni, Morlotti, Santomaso, Turcato, Vedova.

ROME:
●Palazzo San Michele.
— To July 27: Jordanian mosaics of the 6th to the 8th centuries on exhibit for the first time. Floor and pavement mosaics present religious motifs and depictions of domestic life and hunting scenes.
●Museo Nazionale delle Arte Tradizioni.
— To Nov. 30: Nearly 500 works of 19th century gold- and silverwork by Italian craftsmen.

VENICE:
●Ca' Pesaro.
— To Oct. 5: Private collections from Europe and North America contribute to an exhibition of 160 works by Swiss artist Paul Klee; on view are works ranging from 1896 to 1940, the year of the artist's death.
●Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).
— To June 29: The photography of Ansel Adams.
●Palazzo Grassi, (tel: 710.711)
— To Oct. 12: Futurismo & Futurismi. A comprehensive review of the various aspects of the Futurist movement.

### THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Etchings of the Impressionist school juxtaposed with works by lesser known artists.

EINDHOVEN:
●Van Abbemuseum (tel: (40).44.92.31).
— To Nov. 9: The museum celebrates its 50th anniversary by exhibiting for the first time its entire collection of 1500 works of 2 century art.

### SPAIN

BARCELONA:
●Fundacion Joan Miró, Parque Montjuic (tel: 329.19.16).
— To June 29: Max Ernst Retrospective: 125 works from mu museums, including the Met Foundation and the Met in N York, on the 10th anniversary the artist's death.

MADRID:
●Caja de Pensiones, (tel 435.51.43).
— To Aug. 3: "Women in Pha onic Times": 100 objects from t Egyptian Museum in Cairo.
●Spanish Museum of Contemp rary Art (tel: 449.71.50).
— To June 30: A selection of t painting of Claude Monet; 7 works, from collections in eight countries, give an overview of t artist's career.

### SWITZERLAND

LUGANO:
●Villa Favorita.
— To Oct. 15: Works by Goy from private Spanish collections.

MARTIGNY:
●Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel 026.39.78).
To Nov. 2: Over 200 works b Alberto Giacometti, in commem ration of the 20th anniversary o the artist's death.

### UNITED STATES

NEW YORK:
●Museum of Modern Art (tel 708.94.00).
— To Aug. 19: Jasper Johns print retrospective.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DOONESBURY

# WEEKEND

## Mussorgsky Fragment

by David Stevens

PARIS — To a startling extent Mussorgsky seems to have been one of those rare composers whose musical personalities were almost fully developed from the start, who did not mark time imitating teachers or other predecessors. This is the fascinating thing about "Salammbô," the operatic fragment now being presented on the stage of the Paris Opéra.

Flaubert's sumptuously exotic tale of decadence and sexual infatuation in ancient Carthage first appeared in 1862, and its publication in Russian translation a year later launched the 24-year-old composer into the composition of a large-scale, four-act opera on the subject. Over the next three years he completed six unconnected scenes in short score by a method — if that is the word — of doing words and music more or less simultaneously. He orchestrated two of the scenes and then dropped the whole thing.

Mussorgsky left a number of compositions uncompleted, but the remnant of "Salammbô" — as is apparent even on first hearing — provided a kind of grab bag of material for later works, notably "Boris Godunov." But if the music already composed was so good, so intimately related to his ideas about music and the accents of the Russian language — as it is — why did he abandon the project?

During the three years he worked on "Salammbô" the composer's mother died and he was already troubled with his lifelong struggle with alcohol. But it is also noteworthy that he avoided the great scenes that might have been — the scenes of seduction and death. It is fair to assume — from internal evidence and the composer's own remarks — that he ultimately found Flaubert's voluptuous French romanticism uncongenial and unrelated to his own ambitions, and that he was too young and inexperienced to confront the big moments of his own scenario. He soon applied his ideas to more suitable subjects and left Flaubert to the French — it is surprising that Massenet did not latch onto it; perhaps it was only because Ernest Reyer got there first, in 1890.

A few years ago the conductor Zoltán Peskó became interested in the subject, obtained copies of the manuscript material, and carried out the convincing revision and orchestration that he first conducted in concert and recorded in Milan in 1980. Three years later it was staged in Naples by Yuri Lyubimov and his designer David Borovsky, and it is this production, with Peskó conducting, that is seen here.

But the staging of such a piece — not a torso but a collection of fragments with key dramatic elements missing — is both a thankless and unnecessary task. The interest is entirely in the music, and despite moments when the composer lapses into a kind of generalized Russian musical speech, it shows Mussorgsky already full of the extraordinary ideas that make him such a singular figure in musical history. The bass's prison monologue and several choral scenes stand on their own, but it is fascinating to hear it all with ears already exposed to "Boris" and "Khovanshchina."

To hold the bits and pieces together, Lyubimov has concocted a prologue-epilogue framework that introduces characters impersonating Mussorgsky, who walks around in a red bathrobe and strums a bit on a piano; Flaubert, babbling about his researches on Carthage and sometimes intervening in the action, and another incongruously named Hemingway, who says nothing but walks around snapping photos like a tourist. It doesn't help.

Nor does the staging of the musical fragments proper. Borovsky's abstract backdrop does create a desertlike atmosphere and some priestly robes that might have been designed by Klimt lend visual exoticism, but there is little in Lyubimov's schematic staging to help explain the story. (It has to do with an uprising of the mercenary army against the Carthaginian leaders, subverted when the priestess Salammbô seduces and betrays the chief rebel, Mâtho.)

Peskó conducted an impressive musical performance in which the Opéra's orchestra and in particular its chorus distinguished themselves. The bass Sergej Koptchak made the most of his great prison monologue, but the mezzo soprano Dunja Vejzovic, although a singer of impressive strength, was not very seductive in tone or — handicapped by a black sacklike garment — appearance.

Michel Szabo

*Studer, Ryhänen and Moser in "Magic Flute."*

Hans Hotter, the great German bass-baritone who formally retired from the stage more than a decade ago, is back at 77 as the Speaker in Mozart's "The Magic Flute," and he is also listed in the program as the "stylistic and musical adviser," a kind of Good Housekeeping seal of approval for the new production at the Opéra Comique.

The production has a number of other things going for it: a strong and generally youthful cast and a decorative production that emphasizes playfulness rather than profound symbolism. There was a problem at the first performance Tuesday, and the audience noisily dumped all the blame on the Russian conductor Gennady Roszdestvensky. His tempos were slow, but they were consistent and had the advantage of creating space for expression and clarity. But there were frequent discrepancies between pit and stage that should be solved at later performances.

Hotter's utterance of the Speaker's few lines was majestic as ever, but the revelation in the cast was the Finnish bass Jaakko Ryhänen, yet another giant from the north, a physically and vocally immense Sarastro. Thomas Moser was the handsome, lyrical Tamino, Cheryl Studer an affecting Pamina, and Hagen Hagegard an amusingly earthy Papageno, while Helen Kwong made a real mean mother while handling the Queen of the Night's coloratura ably.

The staging by Marcel Bluwal and the designer Hubert Monloup was in a crystalline world, the first act a kind of claustrophobic moonscape with sliding walls, the second act mostly a forest of polychromatic pillars in which the trials were made ritual rather than real. Too bad they could not have found a convincing serpent to threaten Tamino.

*"Salammbô," June 21, 25, 27, 29, July 1, 4, 7 and 9. "Die Zauberflöte," June 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, July 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, 16 and 19.* ■

Jacques Moatti

*Koptchak as Mâtho in "Salammbô."*

## Sale of Rare Bronze

SOUREN MELIKIAN

PARIS — France is probably the only country in Western Europe where major works of art previously unrecorded suddenly pop up at auction. Its happened several times in two sales this week at Drouot.

On Tuesday, the auctioneering group Jean-Paul Couturier and Raymond de Nicolay, associated with another Paris auctioneer, Christian Delorme, was holding one of those strange sales, typical of Drouot, with works of art with almost every description. The proceedings started with Old Master paintings, dealt with in a separate catalog, and went on with "works of art" described in a second catalog. The first lot in the latter section was a French ormolu clock of the early 19th century and the last lot was a 17th-century tapestry from Brussels. In between were such unrelated items as 18th-century furniture from France, a 16th-century bronze statue of Venus in the manner of the Ecole de Fontainbleau, a pair of Japanese screens and an exceeding rare backgammon board in red tortoiseshell and ivory from the 17th century. Unable to describe it all in a single phase, the auctioneers chosen the Venus as their cover illustration, unaccompanied by words. Nothing remotely comparable to this bronze has appeared on the open market within living memory.

The bronze offered at Drouot, 89 centimeters high (34 inches) depicts Venus as a nude woman, walking, pausing in mid-stride to looks down at a little winged child or putto. It is the epitome of the art of Fontainbleau in its so-called second phase. The lightness of the tread, the delicate balance of the body, slightly tilted to the right, the subtle smile with an ambiguous mixture of amusement and sweet bitterness, make it one of the most accomplished examples of European sculpture at the turn of the 17th century.

The initials F.B., surmounted by a cross, are incised on the back. These initials appear on other works and have been considered by some French scholars to be those of Francesco Bordini, an Italian sculptor. Born in Florence in 1580, Bordini left his home town at the instigation of the French artist Pierre de Franqueville, married the latter's daughter in 1611 and succeeded his father-in-law as first sculptor to the French king in 1615. The problem is that, as the author of the catalog remarks, there is considerable aesthetic diversity among the carvings inscribed F.B. It is tempting to speculate that the initials are not an artist's monogram but some other identification mark. Wisely, the cataloger notes the attribution to Bordini in small print and makes it clear that he attaches no great value to it.

Anonymity might have harmed the bronze in another context, as could its nasty, dull-brownish patina. Sheer rarity and sculptural splendor made up for this, however. At 2.1 million francs ($295,500), the bronze exceeded the estimate but remains one of the greatest buys of the season at Drouot. It is bound to land in a major museum.

One other object from the sale might do so, too. It is the bronze bust of a man, 48.5 centimeters high — an impressive portrait with highly individualized features. The cataloger cautiously compares it with the work of the Dutch sculptor Heindrich de Keyser (1565-1621) without attempting a definite attribution. There is little doubt that this is northern European work, Dutch or Flemish, of the highest order. Its last public appearance seems to have been in December 1910, when it was sold in Paris as part of the Maurice Kann collection. At 532,888 francs it was well worth the money Tuesday.

On Wednesday it was the Audap-Godeau-Solanet group's turn to surprise. Here the mixture was even more kaleidoscopic. Only Drouot auctioneers would consider selling together 12th-century Gothic stained glass, Louis XIII furniture and a sketch in red chalk by Fra Bartolomeo (1472-1517), all rounded off nicely with paintings of the Impressionist school (including a very good Gustave Caillebotte preparatory study in oils) and the Nabi movement (a charming Paul Sérusier landscape dated 1903). As is often the case with Audap-Godeau-Solanet auctions, several of the works were of outstanding quality, some of them hitherto unrecorded.

Most astounding in this respect was a standing figure of the Virgin and Child, 148 centimeters high, carved in the grandest manner of the Isle de France in the first half of the 15th century. The slender body is wrapped in heavy drapery that falls to the feet. There is a wonderful serenity about the Virgin's face, the lips closed and eyes downcast, as if she were absorbed in her thoughts. A later polychromy, of which faint traces remain, has been scrapped off, revealing the original colors — pinkish red on the outer drapery, torquoise on the inside. A museum or major collector looking for a great sculpture of this period could not do better. The Virgin and Child sold for 257,144 francs, hardly an inflated price.

*Venus: nothing comparable*

Almost as much of a surprise was another polychrome group, earlier by a century or so. The Virgin, seated on a bench, looks down at the infant Jesus in her lap. Her face is alight with that peculiar smile, suggesting silent laughter, that is so typical of the French school, particularly of ivory diptychs, in the first half of the 14th century. The expert, Jean Roudillon, said in the catalog that he saw the 39-centimeter-high wood carving coated in a uniform grey, supplied in the 19th century. Careful work has uncovered the original color. Except for an article in the February 1909 issue of the French monthly L'Art, the statue has never been discussed or shown in any exhibition. Despite a missing hand and some restoration work done to the nose, the group rose to 455,912 francs, a high price. Not all the great art at this sale was that expensive. An admirable figure of the Virgin standing on a moon crescent, hands joined in prayer, was described in the catalog as "Hispano-Flemish, 16th century." The polychromy is worn but the quality of the carving, particularly the face, makes it worthy of any museum. At 41,428 francs, the 114-centimeter-high carving could be considered the season's bargain in medieval and Renaissance church art. ■

## Sophisticated Synthesis

SPAIN

by Mark Hunter

PARIS — Computer-generated sounds have been around for some two decades, but only rarely have computers been used in live performances. Jean-Baptiste Barrière's "Epigénèse," which had its first performance at IRCAM Monday, is only the third composition performed there since 1980 to use the computer "live."

There was considerable tension at IRCAM two weeks before the show, and it continued through the final rehearsal and the premiere before a full house. What made Barrière and his technical team nervous was that they were asking their IRCAM-designed 4-X Real Time Digital Signal Processor (the institute's pride and joy since its introduction in 1982) to execute some tricky new maneuvers.

The most common way of using computers in music is to make sounds that will be recorded on tape, then played back in a concert hall, with or without human accompaniment. This approach has raised tough questions about the nature of performance. Does an audience come to watch humans rising to a difficult challenge that can never be repeated or simply to hear sounds that roll by at the touch of a button?

The second common way of using computers on stage is as sophisticated synthesizers. The musician or composer "defines" the instrument to produce pre-selected timbres in response to certain gestures, like pressing a key on a piano keyboard. The first live piece written for the 4-X, Todd Machover's "Fusion Fugace" (1982), took this approach, but since then cheap mass-produced synthesizers have taken over much of this work.

Moreover, composers have turned out so many new sounds that all but the freshest are beginning to sound old. Even the dedicated IRCAM audience squirmed through the three long movements of Marco Stroppa's "Traiettoria" (Trajectory) for piano and tape sounds at Monday's concert, a work of dextrous but familiar effects stated with nearly unrelenting aggressiveness.

In "Epigénèse" the 4-X keyboard sits in the midst of an unusual small ensemble of tuba, contrabass and various percussion instruments, from marimba to glockenspiel and vibraphone. The instruments are connected to the computer by MIDI terminals. The 4-X is programmed to play like a keyboard-guided synthesizer, but also to filter the sounds of the other instruments as they are being played.

Pierre Boulez's "Repons" (1984), the best-known live computer piece, placed computer-treated solo instruments in dialogue with an instrumental ensemble. Barrière's treatments, which benefited from new software recently developed for the 4-X, are bilateral: By putting microphones on the instruments and feeding the mike signals into the computer as a guide over the first treatment, he gave his musicians some power to control and shape the timbres generated by the 4-X. The opening notes, a "breath" solo on Gerard Buquet's tuba, sufficed to show the benefits of this technique.

What made this so tricky on stage is that even specialized microphones soak up some of the sound bouncing around a room. And Barrière's piece called on the 4-X to apply no less than 24 harmonizers (a device that generates a specified frequency over another note) to enfold his ensemble in a massive, shifting resonance.

Imagine a tuba whose microphone is sending the free-flying tones of a Chinese gong to a hapless computer. Then imagine the sound of two dozen confused harmonizers cranking out a sludge of frequencies, and you will understand the worst fears of Barrière and his crew.

One must agree with Barrière that this process remains "fragile." From rehearsal to concert, the sound mixing underwent heroic changes. But "Epigénèse" remains an exciting, at times beautiful work, that provokes a new perspective on the still-evolving issue of where machines fit into music.

First, the piece is an impressive addition to what might be called the "timbral modulation" school of composition, which cuts across the acoustic and electronic camps. Coming at the end of the two-month "20th Century: Images of French Music" series, which offered extended timbral explorations for orchestra by Gérard Grisey and Hugues Dufourt, "Epigénèse" was startling for the depth and subtlety of colors it wrung from a small ensemble. For once, the timbres were always evolving. And they were set against a delightful rhythmic interplay of treble tones, counterpointed by the assertive bass section.

"Epigénèse" also has the charm of being encyclopedic about computer music to date, using every technique from synthesis to tape. Barrière's "Chreode I" (1983) showed him as a master of tape sounds, but the present work exposed an ongoing problem of combining tapes with live instruments. Its three tape interludes have a different quality and direction of sound from the other sections — they don't come off the stage, but only from loudspeakers. For a moment after the tapes start, the listener is disoriented. The composer's use of percussion crescendos to enclose the beginning and end of the second tape passage showed that he realized this. One might add that the sight of musicians listening with bowed heads to a tape along with the audience strangely evokes suppliants hearing out a lecturing God.

If this work is any indication, the once-popular opposition of so-called "natural" instruments and electronic means is giving way to sounds that inform and interpenetrate each other. Barrière suggested that the very idea of a natural sound, different from that of the machine, is dead. "Acoustic sounds aren't natural," he said. "They've been established by centuries of practice. They're constructed by a culture." The same culture, of course, that lately constructs computers. ■

*Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.*


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Preface by René HUYGHE de l'Académie Française

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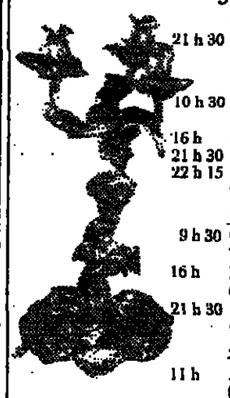

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## SPORTS

# Reports of Cocaine in Bias's Death

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

WASHINGTON — Evidence of cocaine use, according to several sources, was found in tests made on Len Bias, 22, the college basketball all-America who died Thursday morning of cardiac arrest.

Police sources said the evidence of cocaine was found in a urine sample taken at Leland Memorial Hospital in suburban Maryland, where an emergency medical team labored from 6:50 A.M. to 8:50 A.M. to revive Bias.

Bias, who was the second selection in Tuesday's National Basketball Association draft, picked by the champion Boston Celtics, collapsed in his dormitory at the University of Maryland in College Park, and was rushed to Leland Memorial Hospital in nearby Riverdale. Dr. Edward Wilson, the emergency room physician, said Bias had died of cardio-respiratory arrest. Wilson added that the hospital had not determined the cause.

A Prince Georges County police official, who asked to remain anonymous, said that there appeared to be evidence that Bias and others were using cocaine in the dormitory in the hours preceding his death.

Arthur A. Marshall Jr., the Prince Georges County state's attorney, was quoted by the Baltimore Sun newspaper as saying that a drug screening conducted on the body "indicates there may have been drugs."

Dr. John Rogers, deputy medical examiner for Prince Georges and Montgomery counties, said that urine tests taken at the hospital showed "a trace" of a by-product of a drug that could have been cocaine, the newspaper said.

Arnold (Red) Auerbach, president of the Celtics, said he was told by the Maryland coach, Lefty Driesell, that Bias probably used cocaine, perhaps for the first time, at a party early Thursday with college friends, according to the Boston Globe.

"Lefty called me in the afternoon and said there was further information," Auerbach said in a telephone interview. "He said he had been told by authorities that there were traces of cocaine in his urine. He understood that Bias was out someplace, had a couple of beers with his friends, and came back to the dormitory.

"Some guy, another student, joined the party and said, 'Come on, let's have a real celebration.'"

Friday morning, on ABC television, Driesell said he had gotten his information from the police.

Bias's body was taken Thursday to the state medical examiner's office in Baltimore for an autopsy. Dr. John E. Smialek, the state chief medical examiner, said it would be 7 to 10 days before complete autopsy results were obtained.

According to a hospital spokesman, Bias was unconscious when he arrived there. Two hours later, after extensive treatment in the emergency room by five physicians, two cardiologists, Bias was pronounced dead by Wilson. He never regained consciousness.

Wilson said Bias was administered, but failed to respond to, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation by a friend before the ambulance arrived, four minutes after it was called. Wilson added that Bias did not respond to emergency doses of adrenaline and electric-shock treatment at the hospital or to a pacemaker that was implanted.

"Everything was done that could have been done for him," Wilson said. He added that doctors were "never able to get his heart to respond on its own" and that Bias' heart sustained "major damage."

Dr. Yale Kaplan, a toxicologist in charge of the laboratory for the Maryland medical examiner's office, said that "cocaine has multiple mechanisms that can cause death, either by cardiac [heart] or pulmonary [lung] events. But it would not cause heart tissue damage."

There was no immediate evidence to indicate whether Bias suffered from Marfan syndrome, a congenital disease that weakens the body's connective tissues and primarily affects tall people. Marfan syndrome was cited as the cause of the sudden death of 6-foot-5-inch (1.95-meter) Flo Hyman, the U.S. Olympic volleyball player who collapsed during a match in January in Japan. The syndrome was also blamed for the death of another Maryland basketball player, Chris Patton, a decade ago.

Reuters-UPI

Len Bias

The 6-foot-8 Bias tested negative for the condition during an examination conducted prior to last season. A teammate, freshman Chris Weisheit, was found to have the syndrome. Examinations can be inconclusive because because the syndrome does not show up in blood tests or biopsies.

The tragic end of what appeared to be a career of unlimited promise came just days after Bias passed physicals given by the Celtics and several other NBA teams interested in drafting him.

The university athletic director, Dick Dull, said that the school had performed routine drug tests on Bias and other members of the basketball team and "we've never had absolutely any kind of indication that there was excess of alcohol or any kind of drug involvement by Lenny Bias."

Driesell said at a late afternoon

See BIAS, Page 11

# *Nettles, Given Surprise Start, Homers Twice*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

SAN DIEGO — Going on the theory that when you're hot, you're hot, the San Diego Padres put Graig Nettles to work Thursday for the second time in less than 24 hours.

The 41-year-old third baseman, who usually does not play (1) a day game after a night game and (2) against left-handed pitchers, was surprised to see his name in the starting lineup. But he made his manager, Steve Boros, look like a genius with (1) a tie-breaking two-run homer off rookie left-hander Terry Mulholland in the fourth inning and (2) a two-run shot off right-hander Bill Laskey in the eighth as the Padres beat the San Francisco Giants, 8-3.

"I was kind of surprised, but I was happy, too, because when I get in one of these streaks I like to play against anybody and everybody," said Nettles, who has a seven-game hitting streak during which he is 12-for-24 with 4 homers and 9 RBI. "I have a lot of confidence when I go up to the plate these days."

Nettles' two homers gave him 12 this season and 380 in the major leagues, moving him past Orlando Cepeda into 25th place on the all-time list.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

**Astros 6, Reds 2:** In Cincinnati, Glenn Davis's 14th homer helped end Houston's three-game skid.

**Dodgers 9, Braves 4:** In Atlanta, Steve Sax, Enos Cabell and Franklin Stubbs each drove in two runs for Los Angeles.

**Phillies 5, Cardinals 3:** In Philadelphia, pitcher Kevin Gross hit a three-run homer and held St. Louis to six hits for 8⅓ innings.

The Associated Press

**Chili Davis of the Giants went up the right-field wall after a ball hit by Kevin McReynolds, but the ball went elsewhere.**

**Pirates 4, Expos 2:** In Montreal, pitcher Bob Kipper drove in Pittsburgh's winning run with his first major-league hit before leaving the game with a stiffening shoulder after five innings.

**Blue Jays 10, Yankees 9:** In the American League, in Toronto, Willie Upshaw led off the bottom of the 10th with a single, beat the throw on Buck Martinez's sacrifice bunt to second and scored on Damaso Garcia's double to hand New York its fifth straight loss.

Losing relief ace Dave Righetti, who did not get an out in the 10th, then threw a strike at Yankee owner George Steinbrenner, who had criticized his players Wednesday.

"We're not panicking — not like the guy upstairs," said Righetti. "He's never played a game for this team. What does he know?"

**Tigers 7, Orioles 5:** In Baltimore, pinch-hitter Darrell Evans's two-run double in the eighth gave Detroit its fourth straight triumph.

**White Sox 9, Twins 8:** In Bloomington, Minnesota, Carlton Fisk and Ron Kittle hit bases empty homers and John Cangelosi got two RBI doubles as Chicago ended a five-game losing streak.

**Indians 8, Mariners 1:** In Cleveland, Tony Bernazard, Joe Carter and Mel Hall homered in the first inning to back Tom Candiotti's nine-strikeout, five-hit pitching against Seattle.

**Rangers 3, A's 2:** In Arlington, Texas, rookie Ed Correa's four-hit pitching against California enabled his team to end a five-game losing streak. Correa, 20, the youngest player in the majors, struck out seven, retiring 10 batters in a row at one stretch. *(AP, UPI)*

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| Cr Lyonnais 91/95 | 7⅝ | 28-11 | 101.18 | 101.28 |
| Cr Lyonnais 99 | 8⅝ | 27-06 | 100.68 | 100.78 |
| Cr Lyonnais Jan92/96 | 8⅝ | 21-07 | 100.59 | 100.69 |
| Cr Lyonnais 97 (Cap) | 7⅝ | 07-08 | 99.35 | 99.55 |
| Cr Lyonnais 93 | 8¼ | 17-07 | 100.23 | 100.33 |
| Cr Lyonnais 00 | 8⅛ | 18-07 | 100.74 | 100.84 |
| Cr Lyonnais Jun92/96 | 7⅝ | 16-12 | 101.08 | 101.18 |
| Cr National 88 | 8⅝ | 21-07 | 100.20 | 100.70 |
| Cr National 00 | 81/20 | 28-08 | 100.63 | 100.73 |
| Creditanstalt 94 | 8⅝ | 14-07 | 100.71 | 100.81 |
| Creditanstalt 96 | 8 | 27-08 | 100.62 | 100.72 |
| Cr Italiano 92 | 7⅝ | 05-12 | 100.29 | 100.39 |
| Daiichi Kangyo 96 | 6⅞ | 13-11 | 99.97 | 100.07 |
| Denmark Oct 88/90 | 7⅝ | 15-10 | 99.97 | 100.07 |
| Denmark 99/04 | 8¼ | 19-08 | 100.88 | 100.98 |
| Die Erste Oest 92/94 | 8¼ | 29-07 | 99.90 | 100.10 |
| Dresdner Fin 93 | 6⅝ | 21-10 | 101.48 | 101.58 |
| Dresdner Fin 89 | 7⅝ | 28-08 | 100.39 | 100.49 |
| Dresdner Fin 92 | 8 | 27-08 | 101.22 | 101.32 |
| Eldorado Nuc 89 | 8 | 28-08 | 100.10 | 100.25 |
| Edf 99 | 8⅝ | 27-08 | 102.61 | 102.71 |
| Edf 97 (Mthly) (Ex) | 7 | 21-09 | 100.10 | 100.20 |
| Enel 00/05 (Mthly) | 7.21 | 28-11 | 99.95 | 100.05 |
| Enel 00 | 8⅝ | 03-09 | 100.16 | 100.26 |
| Erc 90 | 8⅝ | 08-07 | 100.01 | 100.06 |
| Exterior Int 91/96 | 8⅝ | 23-06 | 100.19 | 100.29 |
| Ferrovie 95 (Mthly) | 7 | 27-09 | 99.80 | 99.90 |
| Ferrovie May 97 | 7⅝ | 17-11 | 99.97 | 100.07 |
| Ferrovie 94 | 8 | 26-08 | 100.68 | 100.78 |
| Finland 90 (Mthly) | 71/00 | 30-10 | 99.60 | 99.85 |
| Finnish Paper 90/95 | 8¼ | 30-07 | 100.10 | 100.20 |
| First Boston 91/94 | 7⅝ | 28-11 | 99.75 | 99.95 |
| First Bk Syst 96 | 7 | 13-08 | 99.20 | 99.35 |
| First Bk Syst 97 | 7⅝ | 29-08 | 99.20 | 99.35 |
| First Bk Syst 98 | 7⅝ | 27-08 | 98.95 | 99.10 |
| First Chicago 97 | 7⅝ | 07-08 | 99.25 | 99.45 |
| First Chicago 92 | 71/10 | 19-08 | 98.80 | 99.05 |
| First Chicago 94 | 7⅝ | 21-08 | 99.25 | 99.45 |
| First Inter 95 | 7¼ | 08-09 | 99.90 | 100.00 |
| Ford 91 | 7⅝ | 17-11 | 99.84 | 99.94 |
| Fortune S+L 92 | 6⅞ | 24-07 | 99.87 | 99.97 |
| Full Int 94/96 | 8⅝ | 15-07 | 100.30 | 100.40 |
| Genfinance 92/94 | 8⅝ | 22-07 | 100.17 | 100.27 |
| Gzb 92 | 7¼ | 11-09 | 100.25 | 100.75 |
| Gzb Perp | 7⅝ | 14-11 | 99.40 | 99.60 |
| Giro 91 | 7⅝ | 27-06 | 100.58 | 101.00 |
| Gt Amer'N 1St Sav 92 | 6⅝ | 17-10 | 99.90 | 100.00 |
| Gt Western 92/95 | 7⅝ | 08-09 | 98.12 | 98.37 |
| Grindlays 92 | 7¼ | 30-09 | 100.22 | 100.32 |
| Grindlays 94 | 8¼ | 04-08 | 100.12 | 100.22 |
| Gt Western 89/94 | 7⅝ | 24-09 | 99.25 | 99.55 |
| Hill Samuel 96 | 8⅝ | 27-08 | 99.90 | 100.20 |
| Hill Samuel Perp | 7⅝ | 28-11 | 95.75 | 96.75 |
| Hispano 91/95 | 7 | 24-10 | 99.65 | 99.90 |
| Homestead S+L 95 Cap | 8 | 27-08 | 100.45 | 100.70 |
| Hong Kong Perp 1 | 8⅝ | 14-08 | 100.24 | 100.34 |
| Hong Kong Perp 2 | 7⅝ | 05-09 | 99.92 | 100.02 |
| Hong Kong+Shang Perp | | 09-10 | 99.58 | 99.68 |
| Hydro 02 (Mthly) | 7⅝ | 23-07 | 99.32 | 99.42 |
| Hydro 05 (Mthly) | 7⅝ | 01-11 | 99.70 | 99.80 |
| Iceland 95/00 | 8⅝ | 14-07 | 99.20 | 99.40 |
| Indonesia 88/93 | 7⅝ | 09-10 | 99.62 | 100.12 |
| Ireland 96/99 | 7⅝ | 17-09 | 100.08 | 100.18 |
| Ireland Nov 00 | 7 | 28-11 | 99.25 | 99.35 |
| Ireland 97 | 8⅛ | 29-08 | 100.15 | 100.25 |
| Ireland 94 | 8⅝ | 10-07 | 100.08 | 100.18 |
| Isveimer 98 | 6⅝ | 12-11 | 99.92 | 100.02 |
| Italy 89/94 | 6⅞ | 12-11 | 99.93 | 99.98 |
| Italy 05 | 7⅝ | 30-06 | 100.28 | 100.38 |
| Italy 00 | 6⅝ | - | 100.44 | 100.49 |
| Jp Morgan May97 | 7⅝ | 28-08 | 100.38 | 100.48 |
| Kop Feb92 | 8⅝ | 04-08 | 100.00 | 101.00 |
| Kb Hime 11 | 6.8375 | 25-07 | 99.91 | 100.01 |
| Kemira Oy 95 | 7⅝ | 25-09 | 100.08 | 100.18 |
| Kleinwort Ben 96 | 7⅝ | 29-09 | 100.10 | 100.30 |
| Kleinwort Ben Perp | 7⅝ | 28-11 | 97.25 | 97.75 |
| Kleinwort Perp 2 | 7⅝ | 29-11 | 97.25 | 97.75 |
| Lincoln S+L 99 | 7⅝ | 12-09 | 100.05 | 100.15 |
| Linfin Corp 95 | 7¼ | 14-08 | 99.78 | 99.88 |
| Linfin 01 | 7⅝ | 12-12 | 99.98 | 100.08 |
| Lloyds Bk Perp | 7½ | 09-12 | 100.55 | 100.65 |
| Lloyds Bank Perp New | 7⅝ | 21-08 | 100.27 | 100.37 |
| Lloyds 93 | 7⅝ | 31-10 | 100.18 | 100.28 |
| Lloyds 92 | 7⅝ | 08-12 | 100.15 | 100.25 |
| Lloyds 04 | 6¾ | 28-10 | 99.94 | 100.04 |
| Malaysia 94/09 | 7⅝ | 10-12 | 96.37 | 96.87 |
| Malaysia 08/15 (Mth) | 7⅝ | 15-10 | 93.25 | 93.75 |
| Malaysia Apr89/92 | 7⅝ | 09-10 | 99.45 | 99.85 |
| Malaysia Dec89/92 | 7⅝ | 05-12 | 99.45 | 99.85 |
| Malaysia 88/93 | 8¼ | 28-08 | 99.85 | 100.05 |
| Malaysia 00/05 | 7⅝ | 03-10 | 95.12 | 95.62 |
| Man Han 98 | 7⅝ | 09-07 | 99.10 | 99.30 |
| Man Han 96 (Wkly) | 7⅝ | 18-08 | 96.12 | 96.62 |
| Mar Mid 00 | 7⅝ | 12-09 | 98.90 | 99.10 |
| Mar Mid 94 | 7⅝ | 09-07 | 100.04 | 100.14 |
| Mar Mid 89 | 7⅝ | 18-09 | 99.98 | 100.08 |
| Mar Mid 96 | 7⅝ | - | 99.93 | 100.03 |
| Mellon Bk 96 | 7⅝ | 29-08 | 100.00 | 100.10 |
| Midland Bk Perp | 7¼ | - | 100.26 | 100.36 |
| Midland Bk Perp New | 7¼ | 18-09 | 100.40 | 100.50 |
| Midland Int 92 | 7½ | 09-12 | 100.60 | 100.70 |
| Midland Int 99 | 7⅝ | 08-09 | 100.20 | 100.30 |
| Mitsui Fin 97 (Cap) | 7⅝ | 28-07 | 99.40 | 99.60 |
| Mitsui Fin 96 | 7⅝ | 04-09 | 100.35 | 100.45 |
| Mgn Grenfell 94 | 8⅝ | 14-07 | 100.05 | 100.25 |
| Jp Morgan Dec97 | 7.7125 | - | 100.25 | 100.35 |
| Nbk Canada 96 | 7⅝ | 19-09 | 99.80 | 99.90 |
| Nat Bk Detroit 96 | 7⅝ | 30-06 | 99.80 | 99.95 |
| Nbk Detroit 05 | 7⅝ | 18-09 | 99.55 | 99.70 |
| Nat West Perp (A) | 8⅝ | 09-07 | 100.32 | 100.42 |
| Nat West Perp (B) | 8¼ | 11-08 | 100.44 | 100.54 |
| Nat West Fin 91 | 8⅝ | 21-07 | 99.90 | 100.50 |
| Nat West Fin 05 | 6¾ | 20-10 | 100.21 | 100.31 |
| Nat West Perp (C) | 7⅝ | 27-08 | 100.09 | 100.19 |
| Nat West Fin Perp | 7⅝ | 13-11 | 100.70 | 100.80 |
| Neste Oy 94 | 8⅝ | 27-08 | 100.14 | 100.24 |
| New Zealand 01 | 8⅝ | 04-08 | 100.44 | 100.54 |
| New Zealand 96 | 7.188 | 04-12 | 100.80 | 100.90 |
| Nz Steel Dev 92 | 8⅝ | 24-06 | 100.10 | 100.20 |
| Nordic Int 91 | 7 | 12-11 | 99.70 | 100.20 |
| Otb 94 | 7⅝ | 28-11 | 100.25 | 100.50 |
| Otb 95/99 | 6⅝ | 14-10 | 100.10 | 100.20 |
| Offshore Mining 91 | 7⅝ | 04-12 | 100.20 | 100.30 |
| Ongc 91/93/96 | 7⅝ | 15-09 | 99.30 | 99.45 |
| Pirelli 91/94 | 8⅝ | 27-08 | 99.50 | 100.50 |
| Pnc 97 | 7⅝ | 12-09 | 99.77 | 99.87 |
| Pk Banken 88/91 | 7⅝ | - | 99.95 | 100.15 |
| Queensland 96 May | 6.8625 | 12-11 | 99.94 | 100.04 |
| Renfe 91 | 7¼ | 29-09 | 100.15 | 100.25 |
| Rio 94 | 7⅝ | 21-08 | 99.78 | 99.88 |
| Rep Bk Dallas 97 | 7¼ | 20-08 | 97.80 | 98.80 |
| Rep Ny 09 | 7⅝ | - | 99.75 | 99.90 |
| Rep Ny 16 | 7 | 14-07 | 99.85 | 100.00 |
| Rothschilds 2015 | 8⅝ | 09-07 | 93.50 | 94.50 |
| Rbc 05 | 7⅝ | 14-07 | 100.10 | 100.20 |
| Rbs Perp | 7¼ | 11-12 | 100.32 | 100.42 |
| Saitama 91/93 | 7⅝ | 05-12 | 100.27 | 100.33 |
| Sanwa Int Fin 94/04 | 8¼ | 29-07 | 100.18 | 100.28 |
| Sanwa Int Fin 92 | 8⅝ | 19-08 | 100.20 | 100.30 |
| Scandi Fin Apr93 | 7⅝ | 15-10 | 99.75 | 100.50 |
| Scandi Fin Dec93 | 8⅝ | 23-06 | 99.40 | 99.60 |
| Scotland Int 92 | 7⅝ | 25-09 | 100.28 | 100.38 |
| Sec Pacific 97 | 7⅝ | 21-08 | 99.47 | 99.57 |
| Seat 90/93 | 8¼ | 24-06 | 99.95 | 100.35 |
| Sle Int 89 | 7⅝ | 03-12 | 99.90 | 100.20 |
| Sfe Int 91 | 7⅝ | - | 99.75 | 100.25 |
| Soc Gen 93 Cap | 7⅝ | 19-09 | 99.20 | 99.70 |
| Soc Gen Mar94 | 7⅝ | 18-09 | 100.14 | 100.24 |
| Soc Gen Nov94 | 7⅝ | 07-11 | 100.76 | 100.86 |
| Soc Gen 97 | 7⅝ | 18-09 | 100.10 | 100.20 |
| Sncb 91 Jan | 6⅝ | 22-07 | 100.35 | 100.85 |
| Sncb 91 Nov | 7⅝ | 28-11 | 101.00 | 102.00 |
| Spain 2000 | 7.2375 | 17-12 | 100.18 | 100.28 |
| Spain 92/97 | 8⅝ | 27-08 | 100.46 | 100.56 |
| Spain 05 (Mthly) | 7⅝ | 20-09 | 99.62 | 99.72 |
| Spain 99 | 7⅝ | 28-11 | 100.05 | 100.15 |
| Sparbankernas 91 | 8.2875 | 23-07 | 99.90 | 100.20 |
| Stand Chart 94 | 8¼ | 08-07 | 100.32 | 100.42 |
| Stand Chart Mismatch | 8⅛ | 03-07 | 98.12 | 98.62 |
| Stand Chart Perp 3 | 7.3375 | 04-12 | 100.08 | 100.18 |
| Stand Chart Perp | 7⅝ | 07-11 | 100.20 | 100.30 |
| Sumitomo Tst 92/94 | 8⅝ | 13-08 | 100.40 | 100.50 |
| Sundsvallsbanken 92 | 7⅝ | 19-09 | 99.75 | 100.00 |
| Sweden 08 | 7⅝ | 05-12 | 100.73 | 100.78 |
| Sweden 90/05 | 7⅝ | 10-07 | 100.13 | 100.18 |
| Sweden 92/05 (Mthly) | 6⅝ | 18-10 | 99.60 | 99.70 |
| Sweden 89/99 | 6⅝ | 28-11 | 100.05 | 100.10 |
| Taiyo Kobe 97 (Cap) | 7⅝ | 07-08 | 99.35 | 99.55 |
| Taiyo 92/04 | 7⅝ | 28-11 | 100.13 | 100.23 |
| Takugin 92/94 | 7⅝ | 18-09 | 100.28 | 100.38 |
| Takugin 97(Cap) | 7⅝ | 09-10 | 99.80 | 100.00 |
| Texas Commerce 97 | 7⅝ | 27-08 | 93.00 | 98.00 |
| Tokai Asia 94/99 | 7⅝ | 12-12 | 100.20 | 100.30 |
| Tordom 92 | 8¼ | 14-08 | 100.38 | 100.48 |
| Toyo Tst 92/99 | 7⅝ | 14-12 | 100.14 | 100.24 |
| Ub Norway 91 | 7.2175 | 21-11 | 99.00 | 100.00 |
| Ub Norway 97 | 8⅝ | 23-08 | 98.75 | 99.25 |
| Utd Kingdom 90/92 | 7⅝ | 07-07 | 100.29 | 100.39 |
| Wells Fargo Sept 97 | 7⅝ | 27-06 | 99.78 | 99.88 |
| Wells Fargo 92 | 71/10 | 30-06 | 99.50 | 99.60 |
| Wells Fargo 97 Cap | - | | 98.50 | 99.00 |
| Wells Fargo 00 | 7¼ | 14-07 | 99.62 | 99.72 |
| Wells Fargo Feb 97 | 7 | 13-08 | 99.78 | 99.88 |
| Woodside Finance 97L | 6⅝ | 28-07 | 99.96 | 100.06 |
| Woodside Finance 97F | 7⅝ | 28-08 | 100.10 | 100.20 |
| World Bk Perp | 6.9125 | - | 99.40 | 99.90 |
| World Bk 89/94 | 6.6 | 29-08 | 99.10 | 99.30 |
| Yokohama 91/94 | 7½ | 02-10 | 100.30 | 100.40 |
| Yokohama 97 (Cap) | 7¼ | 19-08 | 99.25 | 99.45 |
| Zentralsparkass 91 | 8⅝ | 15-07 | 100.00 | 100.50 |

### Pounds Sterling

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbey National 92/00 | 10⅝ | 15-07 | 99.73 | 99.78 |
| Alliance+Leic Soc 93 | 10⅝ | 27-08 | 100.05 | 100.10 |
| Anglia 97 | 10⅝ | 14-07 | 100.02 | 100.07 |
| Anz Bkg 97 | 10⅝ | 14-08 | 100.57 | 100.67 |
| Bk Montreal 94 ( No | 11⅝ | 27-06 | 100.21 | 100.31 |
| Bk Nova Scotia 00( N | 10.6 | 31-07 | 99.95 | 100.05 |
| Bk Tokyo 88/90 | 10½ | 21-08 | 100.10 | 100.60 |
| Bq Indosuez 91 ( No | 10½ | 21-08 | 100.42 | 100.52 |
| Belgium 94 ( No ) | 10½ | 10-07 | 100.28 | 100.38 |
| Brad+Bing Apr98 Gbp | 11⅝ | 03-07 | 100.05 | 100.10 |
| Bristol + West 92 | 10⅝ | 22-07 | 100.03 | 100.08 |
| Britannia 93 | 10⅝ | 08-07 | 100.06 | 100.11 |
| Citicorp 97 Gbp | 11.725 | - | 99.00 | 99.28 |
| Citicorp 89/91 ( No | 10⅝ | 19-08 | 99.67 | 99.77 |
| Cepme 96 ( No ) | 11½ | 24-06 | 100.36 | 100.46 |
| Cr Foncier 08 | 10⅝ | 09-07 | 100.42 | 100.52 |
| Cr National 91/95( N | 9⅝ | 18-09 | 100.37 | 100.47 |
| Denmark 93/98 ( No ) | 10¼ | 27-08 | 100.77 | 100.87 |
| Ferrovie 95 Gbp | 10.6 | 29-07 | 100.04 | 100.14 |
| Halifax 92 | 11⅝ | 07-07 | 99.81 | 99.86 |
| Halifax 96 | 10⅝ | 28-08 | 100.13 | 100.18 |
| Halifax 94 | 10.5380 | 06-08 | 99.98 | 100.03 |
| Iii 94 | 10½ | 15-07 | 100.21 | 100.31 |
| Ireland 93 | 10⅝ | 14-08 | 100.69 | 100.79 |
| Ireland 96 ( No ) | 9⅝ | 08-09 | 100.14 | 100.24 |
| Leeds Perman. 96 Gbp | 12⅝ | 15-09 | 100.0 | 100.07 |
| Lloyds Euro 96 | 10⅝ | 26-08 | 100.07 | 100.17 |
| Milk Mkt Bd 93 Gbp | 12⅝ | 26-06 | 100.02 | 100.07 |
| Mtg Bk Den 96/99 | 10⅝ | 16-07 | 100.09 | 100.50 |
| Mini 10 | 10⅝ | 07-08 | 99.90 | 100.40 |
| Nat Provincial 96 | 11⅝ | - | 100.03 | 100.08 |
| Nationwide B.S. 95 | 10⅝ | 08-07 | 99.82 | 99.87 |
| New Zealand 97 ( No | 10¼ | 14-08 | 100.04 | 100.14 |
| Prudential 95 | 9.85 | 05-09 | 99.74 | 99.84 |
| Rbs 05 ( No ) | 10½ | 06-08 | 99.28 | 99.38 |
| Sncf 90/93 | 10⅝ | 24-07 | 100.75 | 100.85 |
| Stand Chart 96 Gbp | 10.35 | 15-08 | 99.65 | 99.75 |
| Stand Chart Stg Perp | 10 | 18-09 | 97.25 | 97.45 |
| Woolwich B Soc 95 | 10½ | 19-08 | 100.12 | 100.17 |
| Yorkshire Int 91/94 | 11⅝ | 27-06 | 100.03 | 100.13 |

### Deutsche Marks

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria 98 | 4⅝ | 19-08 | 98.50 | 99.00 |
| Bnp 92 (Dm) | 5 | 27-06 | 100.28 | 100.38 |
| Belgium 97 (Dm) | 4⅝ | 28-08 | 100.45 | 100.50 |
| Commerzbk 95(Dmk) | 4⅝ | 23-10 | 98.56 | 98.76 |
| Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm) | 4⅝ | 19-08 | 100.35 | 100.40 |
| Eec 92 (Dm) | 4⅝ | 20-08 | 100.44 | 100.49 |
| Ireland 97 (Dm) | 4⅝ | 14-07 | 100.18 | 100.23 |
| Jp Morgan 95 Cap | 4⅝ | 27-08 | 98.90 | 99.10 |
| Sweden 97 (Dm) | 4⅝ | 28-11 | 100.75 | 100.80 |

### E.C.U.

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu) | 7⅝ | 12-08 | 100.10 | 100.30 |
| Cr Foncier 96 Ecu | 7.4563 | 16-07 | 99.85 | 100.05 |
| Cr National 95 (Ecu) | 7¼ | 15-07 | 99.90 | 100.10 |
| Eec 93 (Ecu) | 7.6563 | 29-07 | 99.90 | 100.00 |
| Ireland 97 (Ecu) | 7⅝ | 28-10 | 99.20 | 99.30 |
| Italy 92 | 9⅝ | 30-06 | 99.94 | 100.04 |

### Japanese Yen

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cnf 97 (Yen) | 4⅝ | 22-10 | 99.93 | 100.03 |
| Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen | 5⅝ | 27-08 | 100.10 | 100.20 |

*Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London*

ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 20 June 1986

**Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.**
**The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **AL MAL MANAGEMENT** | |
| -(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. | $ 234.48 |
| **BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.** | |
| -(d) Baerbond | SF 940.60 |
| -(d) Conbar | SF 1492.00 |
| -(d) Equibaer America | $ 1337.00 |
| -(d) Equibaer Europe | SF 1607.00 |
| -(d) Equibaer Pacific | SF 1374.00 |
| -(d) Grobar | SF 1217.00 |
| -(d) Stockbar | SF 1887.00 |
| **BAII MULTICURRENCY** | |
| -(r) Multicurrency US$ | $ 1079.28 |
| -(r) Multicurrency Ecu | ECU 1053.83 |
| -(r) Multicurrency Yen | YEN 196,562.00 |
| **BNP INTERFUNDS** | |
| -(w) Interbond Fund | $ 153.51* |
| -(w) Intercurrency US$ | $ 10.59 |
| -(w) Intercurrency DM | DM 30.81 |
| -(w) Intercurrency Sterling | £ 10.56 |
| -(w) Interequity Pacific Offer | $ 15.82 |
| -(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer | $ 11.80 |
| **BANQUE INDOSUEZ** | |
| -(d) Asian Growth Fund | $ 16.19 |
| -(w) Diverbond | SF 86.90 |
| -(w) FIF-America | $ 20.90 |
| -(w) FIF-Europe | $ 22.37 |
| -(d) FIF-International | $ 14.85 |
| -(w) FIF-Pacific | $ 28.22 |
| -(d) Indosuez Multibonds A | $ 125.79 |
| -(d) Indosuez Multibonds B | $ 219.75 |
| -(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F) | $ 1078.03 |
| **BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey** | |
| -(w) Brit.Dollar Income | $ 0.902* |
| -(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr | $ 11.71 |
| -(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf | $ 1.489* |
| -(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf | £ 147.1* |
| -(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd | $ 1.288 |
| -(w) Brit.Gold Fund | $ 0.648 |
| -(w) Brit.Manag.Currency | £ 15.91 |
| -(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd | $ 2.209 |
| -(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund | £ 0.230* |
| -(d) Brit. Okasan Glob.$ | $ 11.27 |
| -(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund | $ 1.597 |
| -(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund | $ 0.972 |
| **BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND** | |
| -(d) $ Money Market | $ 10.42 |
| -(d) Non-$ Money Market | DM 26.24 |
| -(w) $ Bond | $ 10.88 |
| -(w) Non-$ Bond | DM 27.51 |
| -(w) Global Equity | $ 12.79 |
| -(w) Global Bond | $ 9.83 |
| -(w) Global Bond & Equity | $ 9.97 |
| **CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL** | |
| -(w) Capital Int'l Fund | $ 58.44 |
| -(w) Capital Italia SA | $ 29.96 |
| **CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)** | |
| POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71 | |
| (d) Citinvest Ecu | ECU 1087.57 |
| (d) Citinvest Liquidity | $ 1052.87 |
| **CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)** | |
| -(d) Actions Suisses | SF 502.00 |
| -(dfs15u) Bond Valor Swf | SF 108.08 |
| -(d) Bond Valor D-mark | DM 111.61 |
| -(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR | $ 124.93 |
| -(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling | £ 108.18 |
| -(d) Bond Valor Yen | Yen 10,764.00 |
| -(d) Convert Valor Swf | SF 140.70 |
| -(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR | $ 151.77 |
| -(d) Canasec | SF 645.00 |
| -(d) CS Fonds-Bonds | SF 79.25 |
| -(d) CS Fonds-Int'l | SF 130.50 |
| -(d) CS Gold Valor | $ 96.87 |
| -(d) CS Money Market Fund | $ 1147.97 |
| -(d) CS Money Market Fund | DM 1086.96 |
| -(d) CS Money Market Fund | £ 1111.92 |
| -(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen | Y 103248.00 |
| -(d) Energie-Valor | SF 146.50 |
| -(fs15ud) Ussec | SF 840.00 |
| -(d) Europa-Valor | SF 198.50 |
| -(d) Pacific-Valor | SF 195.75 |
| **DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC** | |
| Winchester House, 77 London Wall | |
| LONDON EC2 (01 9209797) | |
| -(w) Finsbury Group Ltd | $ 148.08 |
| -(m) Winchester Diversified | $ 25.71* |
| -(m) Winchester Financial Ltd | $ 10.84 |
| -(m) Winchester Frontier | $ 154.83 |
| -(w) Winchester Holdings | FF 113.54 |
| | $ 12.88 |
| -(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd | $ 111.09 |
| -(w) Worldwide Securities | $ 65.97 |
| -(w) Worldwide Special | $ 2399.22 |
| **DIT INVESTMENT FFM** | |
| -+(d) Concentra | DM 37.23 |
| -+(d) Int'l Rentenfond | DM 85.93 |
| **EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.** | |
| 1-3 Sele St., St. Helier; 0534-36331 | |
| **TRADED CURRENCY FUND.** | |
| @(d) Inc.: Bid $ 12.00 Offer | $ 12.380* |
| @(d) Ca.: Bid $ 14.23 Offer | $ 14.677 |
| **INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND** | |
| -(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) | $ 1.5372 |
| -(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) | $ 1.0068 |
| -(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) | $ 1.4269 |
| -(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) | $ 1.0402 |
| -(w) Long Term | $ 28.32 |
| **F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS** | |
| 1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680 | |
| -(w) F&C Atlantic | $ 17.25 |
| -(w) F&C European | $ 24.23 |
| -(w) F&C Oriental | $ 44.77 |
| **FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda** | |
| -(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. | $ 66.42 |
| -(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref. | $ 101.75 |
| -(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. | $ 21.36 |
| -(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref. | $ 101.90 |
| -(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets | $ 100.61 |
| -(d) Fidelity Australia Fund | $ 13.33 |
| -(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund | $ 13.32 |
| -(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. | $ 133.27 |
| -(d) Fidelity Far East Fund | $ 38.53 |
| -(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund s/s | $ 10.75 |
| -(d) Fidelity Orient Fund | $ 53.60 |
| -(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund | $ 18.48 |
| -(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund | $ 208.77 |
| -(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. | $ 22.10 |
| -(d) Fidelity World Fund | $ 53.00 |
| **FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN** | |
| London Agent 01-839-3013 | |
| -(w) Dollar Income | $ 7.79 |
| -(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd. | £ 93.90* |
| -(w) Gold Income | $ 8.23 |
| -(w) Gold Appreciation | $ 4.59 |
| -(m) Strategic Trading | $ 1.39 |
| **GEFINOR FUNDS.** | |
| -(w) East Investment Fund | $ 628.51 |
| -(w) Scottish World Fund | £ 144.58 |
| -(w) State St. American | $ 205.74 |
| London: 01-4914230, Geneva: 41-22355530 | |
| **GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.** | |
| PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715 | |
| -(w) FuturGAM S.A. | $ 132.66 |
| -(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc. | $ 179.53 |
| -(w) GAMerica Inc. | $ 210.88 |
| -(w) GAM Australia Inc. | $ 112.42 |
| -(w) GAM Boston Inc. | $ 149.22 |
| -(w) GAMBIT Fund Inc. | $ 81.00 |
| -(w) GAM Ermitage | $ 21.26 |
| -(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc. | $ 10.67 |
| -(w) GAM Franc-val | SF 150.24 |
| -(w) GAM France Inc | Fr 961.13 |
| -(w) GAM Global Fund | $ 100.18 |
| -(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. | $ 103.47 |
| -(w) GAM International Inc. | $ 191.47 |
| -(w) GAM Japan Inc. | $ 206.44 |
| -(w) GAM North America Inc. | $ 148.33 |
| -(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc. | 125.55* p |
| -(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum. | 143.30 p |
| -(w) GAM Pacific Inc. | $ 216.26 |
| -(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw. | 143.30 p |
| -(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd. | 130.50 p |
| -(w) GAMrint | $ 139.75 |
| -(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. | $ 87.40 |
| -(w) GAM Stert & Intl Unit Trust | 206.85 |
| -(w) GAM Worldwide Inc | $ 258.70 |
| -(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A | $ 153.34 |
| -(w) GAMtrends Inc. | $ 113.39 |
| -(w) GSAM Composite Inc. | $ 122.80 |
| -(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord. | $ 119.39 |
| -(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe. | $ 115.70 |
| -(w) GSAM Interest Inc. | SF 105.20 |
| -(w) GSAM Interest Inc. | DM 10.455 |
| -(w) GSAM Interest Inc. | DM 105.03 |
| -(w) GSAM Interest Inc. | £ 118.54 |
| -(w) GSAM Interest Inc. | Fr 965.00 |
| **G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.** | |
| -(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd | $ 17.94 |
| -(d) G.T. Applied Science | $ 16.13 |
| -(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd | $ 13.43 |
| -(d) G.T. Asia Fund | $ 6.18 |
| -(d) G.T. Australia Fund | $ 28.91 |
| -(d) G.T. Europe Fund | $ 20.21 |
| -(d) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund | $ 20.85 |
| -(r) G.T. Dollar Fund | $ 20.09 |
| -(d) G.T. Bond Fund | $ 15.27 |
| -(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd | $ 17.00 |
| -(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder | $ 51.86 |
| -(d) G.T. Investment Fund | $ 29.63 |
| -(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd | $ 73.64 |
| -(r) G.T. Technology Fund | $ 27.59 |
| -(d) G.T. South China Fund | $ 15.69 |
| **HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.** | |
| Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029 | |
| Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051 | |
| -(d) Crossbow (Far East) | SF 12.50 |
| -(d) CSF (Balanced) | SF 28.98 |
| -(d) European Equity Fund | DM 14.47 |
| -(d) Intnl. Bond Fund | $ 11.42 |
| -(d) Int. Currency U.S. | $ 27.92 |
| -(d) ITF Fd (Technology) | $ 17.46 |
| -(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) | $ 36.76 |
| **JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg** | |
| -(r) J.F Currency&Bond | $ 16.92 |
| -(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust | $ 39.70 |
| -(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust | Y 46.93 |
| -(r) J.F Japan Trust | Y 6826 |
| -(r) J.F Japan Technology | Y 23,851 |
| -(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc) | $ 13.36 |
| **LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11** | |
| -+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar | $ 118.00 |
| -+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe | SF 148.80 |
| -+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth | SF 198.90 |
| -+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income | SF 309.50 |
| -+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America | $ 122.35 |
| -+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific | SF 168.90 |
| -+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos | $ 17.35 |
| **NIMARBEN** | |
| -(d) Class A | $ 110.58 |
| -(w) Class B - U.S. | $ 161.07 |
| -(w) Class C - Japan | $ 149.18 |
| **OBLIFLEX LIMITED** | |
| -(w) Multicurrency | $ 15.51 |
| -(w) Dollar Medium Term | $ 12.45 |
| -(w) Dollar Long Term | $ 13.57 |
| -(w) Japanese Yen | $ 17.68 |
| -(w) Poud Sterling | £ 11.90 |
| -(w) Deutsche Mark | DM 11.55 |
| -(w) Dutch Florin | FL 11.35 |
| -(w) Swiss Franc | SF 10.47 |
| -(w) Swiss Multicurrency | SF 10.75 |
| -(w) European Currency | ECU 11.42 |
| -(d) Belgian Franc | BF 99.70 |
| -(w) French Franc | SF 9.66 |
| **ORANGE NASSAU GROUP** | |
| PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670 | |
| -(d) Bever Beleggingen++ | $ 32.50 |
| **PARISBAS-GROUP** | |
| -(d) Cortexa International | $ 111.04 |
| -(w) ECUPAR | ECU 1121.44 |
| -(w) OBLI-DM | DM 1237.32 |
| -(w) OBLIGESTION | SF 94.15 |
| -(w) OBLI-DOLLAR | $ 1229.62 |
| -(w) OBLI-YEN | Y 106.701* |
| -(w) OBLI-GULDEN | FL 1110.85 |
| -(d) PAROIL-FUND | $ 92.04 |
| -(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH | $ 15.60 |
| -(d) PARINTER FUND | $ 167.85 |
| -(d) PARINTER BOND FUND | $ 11.95 |
| -(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'CL B' | $ 129.45 |
| **PUTNAM** | |
| -(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust | $ 14.22 |
| (w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr | $ 10.48 |
| -(d) Putnam Int'l Fund | $ 103.01 |
| **ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY** | |
| -+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. | $ 14.09 |
| -+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. | $ 19.19 |
| -+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. | $ 36.93 |
| -+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd. | $ 12.45* |
| -+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd. | $ 29.85 |
| +(w) RBC North Amer. Fd. | $ 14.01 |
| **SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)** | |
| -(w) Inc.: Bid $ 8.70 Offer | $ 9.30* |
| -(w) Acc.: Bid $ 8.83 Offer | $ 9.45 |
| **SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD (46-8-236270)** | |
| -(w) Accu. Bond Fd. Bid $6.02 Offer | $6.27 |
| **SKANDIFOND LIMITED (46-8-236270)** | |
| -(w) Income Bond Fd. Bid $6.03 Offer | $6.28 |
| **SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.** | |
| 17 Devonshire Sq., London-01-377-8040 | |
| -(r) SHB Bond Fund | $ 29.27 |
| -(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund | $ 39.26 |
| **SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)** | |
| -(d) America-Valor | SF 502.25* |
| -(d) Dollar Bond Selection | $ 141.39 |
| -(d) D-Mark Bond Selection | DM 120.80 |
| -(d) Florin Bond Selection | FL 125.78 |
| -(d) Intervalor | SF 89.75* |
| -(d) Japan Portfolio | SF 1361.00 |
| -(d) Sterling Bond Selection | £ 111.16 |
| -(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel | SF 110.29 |
| -(d) Swissvalor New Series | SF 425.50 |
| -(d) Universal Bond Select | SF 80.50 |
| -(d) Universal Fund | SF 129.00 |
| -(d) Yen Bond Selection | Y 10999.00 |
| **THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD** | |
| (d) The Establishment Trust | $ 1.49 |
| (d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd | $ 12.41 |
| (d) Thornton HK & China | $ 10.53 |
| (d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd | $ 17.59 |
| (d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd | $ 13.54 |
| (d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd | $ 10.58 |
| (d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd | $ 18.67 |
| (d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd | $ 9.91 |
| **UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND** | |
| -(d) Bond-Invest | SF 65.00 |
| -(d) DM-Invest bonds | DM 231.60 |
| -(d) ESPAC Spanish sh. | SFr 132.50 |
| -(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. | SF 199.00 |
| -(d) Francit French Sh. | SFr 179.00 |
| -(d) Germac German Sh. | SFr 204.50 |
| -(d) ITAC Italian sh. | SFr 268.00 |
| -(d) SFr.-invest bonds | SFr 215.50 |
| -(d) Sima (stock price) | SF 214.00 |
| -(d) Yen-invest bonds | SFr 987.50 |
| **UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt** | |
| -(d) Unirenta | DM 42.60 |
| -(d) Unifonds | DM 32.20 |
| -(d) Unirak | DM 88.00 |
| -(d) UNIZINS | DM 114.15 |
| **Other Funds** | |
| (w) Actibonds Investments Fund | $ 31.16 |
| (w) Actircroissance | $ 101.64 |
| ( ) Actifinance Intl | $ 996.87 |
| (w) Activest Intl | $ 13.78 |
| (w) Aquila International Fund | $ 248.41 |
| (r) Arab Finance I.F. | $ 1018.77 |
| (r) Ariane | $ 2329.12 |
| (d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. | $ 23.46 |
| (d) Australia Fund | $ 9.71 |
| (b) Bloo Saudi Bond Fund | $ 156.14 |
| (w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. | SF 133.40 |
| (w) Callander Emer. Gr. | $ 98.15 |
| (m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd. | $ 10.19 |
| (d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl. | $ 12.11 |
| (w) Citadel Fund | $ 1.82 |
| (w) Citifrust US $ Equities | $ 198.04 |
| (m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. | $ 2974.85 |
| (w) Columbia Securities | FL 112.59 |
| (r) COMETE | $ 1009.42 |
| (w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs | $ 15.19 |
| (w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs | $ 45.43 |
| (w) Cumber Intl N.V. | $ 198.47 |
| (w) Daiwa Japan Fund | Y 12.430* |
| (w) D.G.C. | $ 130.48 |
| -(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd | $ 1165.00 |
| -(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd | DM 1069.00 |
| (d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst | $ 16.89 |
| (r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V. | $ 1497.97 |
| (d) Dreyfus America Fund | $ 12.96 |
| (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l | $ 47.14 |
| (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent | $ 49.40 |
| (d) Europe Obligations | Ecu 49.12 |
| (d) Esprit Sicav | SECU 983.26 |
| (w) First Eagle Fund | $ 21,052.92 |
| (r) Fifty Stars Ltd | $ 1156.18 |
| (w) Fixed Income Trns | $ 96.06 |
| (w) Fonselex Issue Pr. | SF 210.90 |
| (w) Forexfund | $ 8.14 |
| (w) Formula Selection Fd. | SF 65.58 |
| (d) Fonditalia | $ 60.61 |
| (d) Frankl-Trust Interzins | DM 44.42 |
| (w) George V INV. BOND F. | $ 14.23 |
| (d) Governm. Sec. Fund* | $ 100.26 |
| (w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. | $ 196.32 |
| (w) Hestia Funds | $ 121.80 |
| (w) Horizon Fund | $ 1641.79 |
| (m) IBEX Holdings Ltd | SF 147.05 |
| (r) ILA-IGB (30/04) | $ 9.64 |
| (r) ILA-IGS (30/04) | $ 10.58 |
| (m) IncAmerica N.V. | $ 10.91 |
| (d) Interfund SA | $ 30.07 |
| (w) Intermarket Fund | $ 330.48 |
| (r) Int'l Securities Fund | $ 24.57 |
| (d) Investa DWS | DM 65.96 |
| (r) Invest Atlantiques | $ 14.72 |
| (r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA | $ 37.71 |
| (w) Japan Selection Fund | $ 183.26 |
| (w) Japan Pacific Fund | $ 191.82 |
| (m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd | $ 11,341.06 |
| (d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd | $ 28.09 |
| (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd | $ 150.20 |
| (w) Korea Growth Trust | KW 13,385.58 |
| | $ 15.59 |
| (d) Lekom Fund | $ 2007.25 |
| (d) Leverage Cap Hold | $ 245.41 |
| (d) Liquibaer | $ 1425.00 |
| (w) Luxfund | $ 108.61 |
| (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. | $ 34.03 |
| (r) Meteore | Y 127,307.00 |
| (w) NAAT | $ 13.06 |
| (d) Nikko Growth Package Fd. | $ 12,320.36 |
| (d) Nippon Fund | $ 54.00* |
| (d) NM Income & Growth Fund | $ 11.43 |
| (m) NOSTEC Portfolio | $ 7898.08 |
| (w) Novotec Investment Fund | $ 121.88 |
| (m) NSP F.I.T. | $ 210.57 |
| (d) OPPORTUNITES FUND | $ 1065.59 |
| (d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd. | $ 1729.29 |
| (w) PANCURRI Inc. | $ 34.04 |
| (m) Permal Spec. Opp. | $ 1198.83 |
| (r) Permal Value N.V. | $ 1484.01 |
| (r) Pleiades | $ 1372.16 |
| (r) Pri-Tech | $ 1058.08 |
| (w) Quantum Fund N.V. | $ 9567.70 |
| (d) Rento Fund | LF 2851.00 |
| (d) Rentinvest | LF 1156.31 |
| (d) Reserve Insured Deposits | $ 1163.03 |
| (w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd | $ 212.00 |
| (d) Samurai Portfolio | SF 172.25 |
| (d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg | $ 14.96 |
| (w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V. | $ 927.50 |
| (w) Strategy Investment Fund | $ 26.44 |
| (w) Target Fund | $ 948.00 |
| (w) Techno Growth Fund | SF 83.79 |
| (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) | $ 136.65 |
| (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. | $ 187.27 |
| (w) Transpacific Fund | $ 155.27 |
| (w) Trans Europe Fund | Fl 59.61 |
| (d) Turquoise Fund | $ 176.74 |
| (w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA | $ 2560.07 |
| (w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB | $ 1694.98 |
| (m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. | $ 1105.30 |
| (d) UNICO Fund | DM 78.90 |
| (d) UNI Bond Fund | $ 1357.48 |
| (r) UNI Capital Fund | $ 1328.34 |
| (d) Univers Bonds | Dm 118.59 |
| (d) US Federal Securities | $ 10.81 |
| (w) Vanderbilt Assets | $ 14.03 |
| (w) Willerbond Capital | $ 11.46 |
| (d) World Fund S.A. | $ 17.61 |

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange


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(Continued From Back Page)

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# SPORTS

# It's the Brazilian Defense Against the French Offense, Led by Platini

*The Associated Press*

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — Sixteen years ago, one of the best-known forward lines in soccer history — Tairzinho, Rivelino, Tostão and Pelé — led Brazil to its third and most recent World Cup title.

Who would remember Brazil's defensive lineup?

Today a new Brazilian team with a more defensive style has shut out its first four World Cup opponents and is threatening to win the title again. The heroes are the four men of the defensive wall: Josimar, Júlio Cesar, Edinho and Branco.

They were to undergo their most serious test Saturday when Brazil played France in a quarterfinal game that was considered the tournament's outstanding matchup.

Adjusting to the style of its European rivals, Brazil under coach Tele Santana now plays more to get results than to please the spectators with an offensive show. And in this defensive strategy, the Brazilians have outdone every other team in the tournament.

Last Monday they buried Poland, 4-0, to remain the only unbeaten, untied and unscored-upon team among the remaining contenders.

Not only did Brazil's defense shut down the quick Polish attack but two of its backs, Josimar and Edinho, joined the offense and scored the only two goals not achieved through penalty kicks.

What is even more remarkable about the Brazilian defenders is that three had played a total of just six international matches before this World Cup.

Only Edinho, with 82 caps, has experience. A veteran of the 1982 cup and the Italian league with Udinese, he calms his teammates and gives them confidence.

The 29-year-old stopper is also a great ballhandler and long-distance shooter. Tuesday he moved up to score the third goal.

Júlio Cesar, the 23-year-old sweeper who plays for Guarani de Campinas, had just one previous international match but won his World Cup starting role for his height, speed and skill in the air game. Well over 6 feet (1.82 meters), he and midfielder Socrates are the tallest men on the team.

Against Poland, Júlio Cesar and Edinho filled in the holes left by sloppy first-half midfield marking by veterans Junior and Socrates to frustrate the Poles with timely interceptions.

Of all the defenders, Josimar is the least experienced and, so far, the most spectacular performer. A late addition to the national selection, the 24-year-old overlapping back did not even play in the cup until Brazil's third match, replacing the injured veteran Edson.

Oscar Sabetta/Reuters

**The Brazilian defender Júlio Cesar taking the ball from Northern Ireland's Ian Stewart during a first-round match.**

In that game, against Northern Ireland, Josimar boomed a 30-yard (27-meter) shot into the net and, on Tuesday, added a second spectacular goal against Poland, when he drove around two defenders and shot while tightly marked by a third.

Branco, a 22-year-old outside back for Fluminense, has played almost unnoticed in the World Cup. But his speed up and down the right flank and his fierce marking have made him one of Santana's favorite players. He had five international matches before the cup.

### ■ No 'Platini Shift'

Brazilian players do not want Santana to change the team's style because of Michel Platini, Reuters reported from Guadalajara.

Midfielder Alemão said: "Playing the way we have we won all four matches, scoring nine goals and not conceding any. Why change now?"

Zico said it was against Brazilian practice to introduce man-for-man marking for one player. "Brazilian players do not know how to do it. It's better to stick with our zonal system, otherwise the French team may take advantage of the situation," he said.

"If you try to mark Platini out of the match other French players will certainly take advantage of the space, especially (Dominique) Rocheteau and Luis Fernandez," Socrates said.

It is thought that Alemão will be asked to watch Platini without necessarily dogging his every step.

Brazil and France have met only once in the World Cup, a magnificent semifinal in 1958. Brazil won, 5-2, in a game that projected Pelé to world renown. At 17, he scored a hat-trick; Brazil went on to win the trophy.

### ■ But a 'Platini Treatment'

Brazil's goalkeeper, Carlos, is being given a "Platini treatment" ahead of the match, Agence France-Presse reported from Guadalajara.

The Brazilians are worried about the French captain's free kicks, and Carlos has given them a few anxious moments despite the fact Brazil has yet to concede a goal.

Waldir de Moraes, whose job is to keep Brazil's goalkeepers in trim, got the rest of the squad to subject Carlos to a hail of free-kicks of every kind.

By Grahame L. Jones
*Los Angeles Times Service*

MEXICO CITY — The document is numbered 008550 and dated 10 SEP 1966.

Attached in the upper left-hand corner is the photograph of an ordinary-looking boy with short, dark hair, protruding ears and a mouth turned down at the corners.

Printed across the top of the document are the words "Fédération Française de Football, Licence Pupille, 1966-67." Just beneath that is the name of the region, Lorraine, and the name of the club, Association Sportive Jovicienne.

It is not until one looks at the next few lines that one realizes the document's historic nature.

There is the date of the boy's birth: 21.06.1955. His address: 7, Rue St. Exupéry, Joeuf. And, finally, his name: Platini, Michel.

"I obtained my first player's license — which is the system we have in France — when I was 11 years old," the man generally considered to be the world's finest all-around soccer player explains two decades later.

"Then, when I was 17, four professional clubs were on the doorstep, wanting me to join them. It was only then that I realized I might have what it takes to make a career in the game.

"Whether I have any particular talent which is out of the ordinary is not for me to judge. If the coaches and journalists think that, I am very flattered, but I don't go around claiming that on my own behalf."

Michel Platini has no need to do so. Over the last 10 years, his exploits on the soccer fields of the world have more than convinced everyone that he does, indeed, possess an extraordinary talent.

Said London's World Soccer magazine last December:

"His achievements on the pitch speak for themselves, while his vision as a midfield general, dribbling skills and lethal finishing have made him an outstanding figure in world football.

"Diego Maradona's technique may be even more magical, but in terms of imaginative achievement the Argentine cannot compare."

From the World Cup historian Brian Glanville of the Sunday Times:

"Michel Platini is a perfectionist. Those astonishing, swerving free kicks, those beautifully executed, instant passes with the outside of the foot, splitting a defense, are the product not of mere talent but of hours of practice. Admittedly, he no longer spends hours practicing his free kicks in front of a row of life-sized wooden dummies, bending the ball around them, but that is how they were perfected.

"That he doesn't enjoy 'closing down' or tackling opponents is of massive irrelevance . . . Platini is an artist, a player of superb vision and an almost perfect technique . . . To ask him [to tackle] would be to ask a racehorse to pull a plough."

Platini is in every way a thoroughbred in his sport. Yet, for all his success, he remains an unimposing figure, standing barely 5 feet 10 inches (1.79 meters) and weighing little more than 160 pounds (72.2 kilograms).

A quick sketch: A tousled head of dark hair worn over those protruding ears. Heavy eyebrows shading deep-set, somewhat sleepy-looking brown eyes. A narrow, jutting jawline bearing the ever-present shadow of a beard. A rather weak mouth, compensated for by a ready smile. In all, a boyish sort of appearance, even on the eve of his 31st birthday.

And yet, Saturday at Guadalajara, he will lead France against Brazil in the quarterfinals of the 1986 World Cup tournament.

France, which Platini led to the World Cup semifinals in 1982 and to the championship of Europe in 1984, is just three victories away from garnering the only honor that has so far escaped its captain.

Platini's grandparents came to France from Italy, and he was born in the mining town of Joeuf in northeast France. He was introduced to soccer by his father, Aldo, a mathematics teacher and soccer coach.

He quickly made a name for himself on the youth level despite his slight build. By 1972 he was playing professionally with Nancy.

> **'Platini is an artist, a player of superb vision and an almost perfect technique.'**
>
> ***—Brian Glanville, World Cup historian.***

After seven seasons there, during which time he had also represented France on the youth, under-21 and international levels, as well as playing for the French Army team and for France in the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, Platini was ready to move on.

He was signed by one of the most famous French teams, Saint-Etienne. He stayed there for three seasons and then, after the 1982 World Cup, was sold to Juventus of Turin. He has achieved his greatest success with the Italian club.

These are Platini's accomplishments in the last four years:

- He was named Europe's player of the year in 1983, 1984 and 1985.
- He led France to the European championship in 1984.
- He won Italian championships in 1984 and 1986 and the Italian cup in 1983 with Juventus.
- He helped Juventus win the European Cup in 1985, the Cup Winner's Cup in 1984 and the world club championship in 1985.
- He has been the leading scorer in the Italian league in 1983, 1984 and 1986.

In the European player-of-the-year voting in 1984, Platini received 128 of a possible 130 votes cast by European sportswriters. In 1985, he received 127 of the 130.

In 606 games for club and country, he has scored 349 goals, his most recent coming last Tuesday in France's 2-0 victory over Italy. The victory, France's first over Italy in a competitive match in 66 years, knocked the defending world champions out of the tournament.

But what happens after the World Cup is over? Will Platini retire soon?

"The enjoyment went out the window a long time ago," he said in a December interview with World Soccer magazine. "I enjoy training, but that's the limit of it. For example, after we won the European championship final against Spain, what I enjoyed in the following couple of weeks was not a sense of success, but being able to relax. At such a level, and playing for such fine teams, you expect to win. It's strange, but I probably feel more deeply about a match when we've lost."

As for retirement: "I haven't set a date. I don't think that's possible. My present contract with Juventus ends in June 1986, and then I will look around and take stock."

In the meantime, Platini has one more trophy to bring home: the World Cup. Can France do it?

"People keep asking me about the 'French miracle' in the European finals," he said. "But there was no miracle, no revolution. It was simply that our team had grown up. In the last World Cup we didn't have the maturity to be confident of winning the games that mattered away from home.

"We have now gained that. But it has taken seven years' hard work. It's like me. People have said I am an overnight success. They just don't know."

But if they want to see where it began, the document is numbered 008550 and dated 10 SEP 1966.

The Associated Press

**Michel Platini eluding Antonio Cabrini, right, and goalie Giovanni Galli to score France's first goal in the victory over Italy.**

## SCOREBOARD

### World Cup TV

#### Saturday, June 21

Belgium: Brazil vs. France, 8:00 P.M.; West Germany vs. Mexico, midnight (RTBF). Braz. vs. Fra., 7:45 P.M.; W. Ger. vs. Mex., 11:45 P.M. (BRT).

Brazil: Braz. vs. Fra., 3:00 P.M.; W.Ger. vs. Mex., 7:00 P.M. (Globo).

Britain: Braz. vs. Fra., 6:45 P.M. (BBC1). W. Ger. vs. Mex., 11:00 P.M. (ITV).

Denmark: Braz. vs. Fra., 7:45 P.M.; W.Ger. vs. Mex., 11:45 P.M. (Danmarks Radio).

Finland: Braz. vs. Fra., 9:00 P.M. (TV1). Spain vs. Belg., 1:00 A.M. (TV2).

France: Braz. vs. Fra., 7:50 P.M.; Spain vs. Belgium, 11:30 P.M. (TF1).

Greece: Braz. vs. Fra., 9:00 P.M.; Spain vs. Belg., 1:00 A.M. (ERT1).

Hong Kong—Sunday, June 22: Braz. vs. Fra., 1:45 A.M.; W.Ger. vs. Mex., 5:45 A.M. (Jade, Pearl).

Italy: Braz. vs. Fra., 7:45 P.M. (Ch.2). W.Ger. vs. Mex., 11:45 P.M. (Ch.1).

Netherlands: Braz. vs. Fra., 7:55 P.M.; W.Ger. vs. Mex., 11:50 P.M. (Nederland 2).

Spain: Braz. vs. Fra., 8:00 P.M. (TVE1). W.Ger. vs. Mex., midnight (TVE1).

Sweden: Braz. vs. Fra., 7:55 P.M. (TV1). W.Ger. vs. Mex., midnight-1:45 A.M. (TV2).

Switzerland: Braz. vs. Fra., 8:00 P.M. (TSR, TSI). W.Ger. vs. Mex., midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: Braz. vs. Fra., 7:30 P.M.; W.Ger. vs. Mex., 11:45 P.M. (ZDF).

#### Sunday, June 22

Belgium: Argentina vs. England, 8:00 P.M.; Spain vs. Belgium, midnight (RTBF). Arg. vs. Eng., 7:45 P.M.; Spain vs. Belg., 11:45 P.M. (BRT).

Brazil: Arg. vs. Eng., 3:00 P.M.; Spain vs. Belg., 7:00 P.M. (Globo).

Britain: Arg. vs. Eng., 6:45 P.M. (BBC1); Arg. vs. Eng., 6:45 P.M.; Spain vs. Belg., 11:00 P.M. (ITV).

Denmark: Arg. vs. Eng., 7:45 P.M.; Spain vs. Belg., 11:45 P.M. (Danmarks Radio).

Finland: Arg. vs. Eng., 9:00 P.M. (TV1). Spain vs. Belg., 1:00 A.M. (TV2).

France: Arg. vs. Eng., 7:50 P.M.; Spain vs. Belgium, 11:30 P.M. (TF1).

Greece: Arg. vs. Eng., 9:00 P.M.; Spain vs. Belg., 1:00 A.M. (ERT1).

Hong Kong—Monday, June 23: Arg. vs. Eng., 1:45 A.M.; Spain vs. Belg., 5:45 A.M. (Jade, Pearl).

Japan—Monday, June 23: Arg. vs. Eng.; Spain vs. Belg., (highlights) 11:25 P.M. (Ch.1).

Netherlands: Arg. vs. Eng.-Para., 7:55 P.M.; Den.-Spain vs. Belg., 11:50 P.M. (Nederland 2).

Spain: Arg. vs. Eng., 8:00 P.M. (TVE1). Spain vs. Belg., midnight (TVE1).

Spain: Arg. vs. Eng., 8:00 P.M. (TVE1). Spain vs. Belg., midnight (TVE1).

Sweden: Arg. vs. Eng., 7:55 P.M. (TV2). Spain vs. Belg., 11:55 P.M. (TV1, TV2).

Switzerland: Arg. vs. Eng., 8:00 P.M. (TSI, DRS). Spain vs. Belg., midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: Arg. vs. Eng., 7:30 P.M.; Spain vs. Belg., 11:45 P.M. (ZDF).

### Schedule

**QUARTERFINALS**

June 21

At Guadalajara (Game 45): Brazil vs. France

At Monterrey (Game 46): West Germany vs. Mexico

June 22

At Mexico City (Game 47): Argentina vs. England

At Puebla (Game 48): Spain vs. Belgium

**SEMIFINALS**

June 25

At Guadalajara: Game 45 winner vs. Game 46 winner

At Mexico City: Game 48 winner vs. Game 47 winner

**THIRD PLACE**

June 28

At Puebla: Semifinal losers

**CHAMPIONSHIPS**

June 29

At Mexico City: Semifinal winners

### Transition

**COLLEGE**

UCLA—Named Dean Wurzberger assistant soccer coach.

### Baseball

#### Thursday's Major League Line Scores

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 000 210 000 | 3 | 12 1 |
| Minnesota | 000 410 30x | 8 | 11 1 |

Davis, Bannister (5), Dawley (7); McKeon (9) and Skinner; Anderson, Butcher (6), Atherton (6), Jackson (8), Postore (9) and Reed. W—Bannister, 3-4. L—Anderson, 0-1. HRs—Chicago, Fisk (6), Kittle (10). Minnesota, Salas (6), Bush (4).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seattle | 000 000 010 | 1 | 5 1 |
| Cleveland | 400 001 02x | 7 | 10 0 |

Moore, Ladd (8) and Kearney; Candiotti and Allanson. W—Candiotti, 5-4. L—Moore, 3-7. HRs—Seattle, Kearney (3). Cleveland, Bernazard (4), Carter (10), Hall (9).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 020 001 022 | 7 | 10 1 |
| Baltimore | 030 000 101 | 5 | 7 0 |

Morris, Hernandez (9) and Parrish; Flanagan, Bordi (6), Havens (7), Aase (8) and Pardo. W—Morris, 6-4. L—Aase, 2-1. Sv—Hernandez (12). HRs—Trammell (5), Whitaker (8), Baltimore, O'Malley (1), Dwyer (4).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 101 001 011 | 5 | 9 1 |
| Toronto | 030 002 300 | 5 | 10 0 |

Rassmussen, Shirley (6), Pulido (7), Righetti (9) and Hassey; Stieb, Gordon (7), Acker (7), Henke (8), Caudill (10) and Martinez. W—Caudill, 1-0. Righetti, 4-4. HRs—New York, Henderson (13). Papiarulo (15). Toronto, Upshaw (2), Bell (11), Barfield (17).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oakland | 000 000 011 | 2 | 4 0 |
| Texas | 001 000 20x | 3 | 6 1 |

Plunk, Leiser (7), Rijo (7) and Tettleton; Correa and Mercado. W—Correa, 5-4. L—Plunk, 1-3. HRs—Oakland, Canseco (17). Texas, Buechele (9), McDowell (10).

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 011 000 001 | 3 | 8 1 |
| San Diego | 011 202 02x | 8 | 10 0 |

Mulholland, Robinson (4), Minton (6), Laskey (8) and Brenly; Show, Lefferts (8) and Bochy. W—Show, 5-4. L—Mulholland, 9-2. HRs—San Francisco, Youngblood (2), Kutcher (1). San Diego, Nettles 2 (12).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 110 401 101 | 9 | 15 1 |
| Atlanta | 010 000 000 | 1 | 9 1 |

Hershiser and Trevino; Smith, Shields (6), Owline (8) and Virgil. W—Hershiser, 6-5. L—Smith, 5-8. HRs—Los Angeles, Trevino (2), Stubbs (12). Atlanta, Horner (12).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St.Louis | 000 002 010 | 3 | 4 0 |
| Philadelphia | 000 001 00x | 1 | 7 0 |

Burris, Berger (6), Ownbey (8), Perry (8) and Lavallière; Gross, Carman (9) and Daulton. W—K.Gross, 6-5. L—Burris, 3-3. Sv—Carman (1). HRs—St. Louis, Lavalliere (1). Philadelphia, K.Gross (1), Schmidt (11).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 000 220 000 | 4 | 9 1 |
| Montreal | 001 100 000 | 2 | 8 0 |

Kipper, Winn (6), Clements (7), Guante (8) and Pena; Smith, Schatzder (2) and Fitzgerald. W—Kipper, 3-6. L—Smith, 4-5. Sv—Guante (3). HR—Pittsburgh, Bonds (5).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 311 010 000 | 6 | 15 2 |
| Cincinnati | 100 100 000 | 2 | 9 1 |

Deshales, Lopez (8) and Ashby; Soto, Price (2), Terry (5), Power (7), Franco (9) and Diaz. W—Deshales, 4-2. L—Soto, 3-7. HRs—Houston, G.Davis (14). Cincinnati, Jones (2).

#### Major League Standings

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

**East Division**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 43 | 21 | .672 | — |
| New York | 37 | 29 | .561 | 7 |
| Baltimore | 35 | 29 | .547 | 8 |
| Milwaukee | 33 | 30 | .524 | 9½ |
| Cleveland | 32 | 31 | .508 | 10½ |
| Toronto | 34 | 33 | .507 | 10½ |
| Detroit | 31 | 32 | .492 | 11½ |
| **West Division** | | | | |
| Texas | 35 | 30 | .538 | — |
| California | 34 | 31 | .523 | 1 |
| Kansas City | 33 | 32 | .508 | 2 |
| Oakland | 28 | 39 | .418 | 8 |
| Minnesota | 27 | 38 | .415 | 8 |
| Chicago | 26 | 38 | .406 | 8½ |
| Seattle | 26 | 41 | .388 | 10 |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**East Division**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 44 | 18 | .710 | — |
| Montreal | 34 | 28 | .548 | 10 |
| Philadelphia | 30 | 32 | .484 | 14 |
| Chicago | 27 | 34 | .429 | 17½ |
| Pittsburgh | 26 | 34 | .419 | 18 |
| St. Louis | 26 | 37 | .413 | 18½ |
| **West Division** | | | | |
| Houston | 34 | 28 | .563 | — |
| San Francisco | 34 | 31 | .523 | 2½ |
| Los Angeles | 33 | 33 | .500 | 4 |
| Atlanta | 32 | 32 | .500 | 4 |
| San Diego | 33 | 33 | .492 | 4½ |
| Cincinnati | 26 | 34 | .419 | 9 |

## BIAS: *Reports of Cocaine Use*

(Continued from Page 10)

news conference that he thought Bias was "one of the finest young men I ever worked with," adding: "I've known Leonard since he was in the fifth grade. He was like a son to me."

Auerbach, who lives in Washington, had grown especially close in recent years to Bias and his family, who live in Landover, Maryland. Bias, who was gifted with a unique combination of grace and strength, worked as a counselor at Auerbach's basketball camp two years ago, and in the spring of 1985, was advised by Auerbach to remain in school following his junior season rather than make himself eligible for the NBA draft. Auerbach called news of the death "the biggest shock I've ever experienced."

Bias was the highest-rated forward in this draft. Following his selection at Madison Square Garden in Manhattan he said: "It has always been a dream to play in the NBA. Now, I have a present within the dream to play with the Celtics."

As the second selection in the draft, he would have received a lucrative contract. Over the last three seasons, the annual salaries of the players who were drafted second averaged more than $600,000.

According to interviews with Bias's family, teammates and friends, he flew in from Boston with his father, went to the family home in Landover about 11 P.M., arrived at the university, where he was attending summer school, around midnight, ate and talked with teammates and a member of the football team in his dormitory room until about 2 A.M., drove off alone and was seen at an offcampus gathering, and returned to his dorm about 3 A.M., joining teammates Terry Long and David Gregg.

Sometime, later, according to a report by Washington television station WDVM, a third person, who remained unidentified, came by the room offering cocaine. It was there, several hours later, that Bias collapsed.

"He was sitting on the couch with Terry Long," said his sister, Michelle, who was not at the dorm, "and he laid back like he was going to sleep and he started to have a seizure." *(WP, NYT, AP)*

## Mexicans Confront Germans

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

MONTERREY, Mexico — Mexico's soccer team will be hoping history does not repeat itself when it faces West Germany in the World Cup quarterfinals in Monterrey on Saturday.

In their only previous encounter in the competition, in Argentina in 1978, West Germany beat Mexico, 6-0, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge scoring twice. The West Germans were then defending world champions.

This time, at least, the Mexicans have progressed beyond the first round in which they suffered that embarrassment. But they will be hoping to do more than equal their previous best World Cup performance of 1970, in Mexico, when they went out to Italy in the quarterfinals.

On Sunday, Belgium plays Spain at Puebla and England takes on Argentina at Mexico City.

West Germany and Mexico also met 12 months ago in Mexico City, when the host nation won, 2-0, but because of illness among the West Germans that victory carried little weight.

Only two players remain from the Mexican defeat eight years ago in Córdoba — Rummenigge and Mexico's Tomas Boy. Both are likely to play important roles Saturday, when the heat may decide which team wins a place in the semifinals.

Strangely, both teams declined the chance to spend this week in Monterrey acclimatizing to the temperatures of 35 to 40 degrees centigrade (95 to 104 Fahrenheit), choosing to arrive only 24 hours before the match.

Rummenigge made his first full appearance of the current tournament during the 1-0 victory over Morocco on Tuesday.

Boy, dubbed *el jefe*, the boss, is now 33, but is still pulling the strings in midfield.

Mexico's coach Bora Milutinovic said of the West Germans: "They have enormous physical strength. They are strong, hard and quick — very dangerous."

But the Mexican coach added that "everything is in our favor. Man for man, Germany may be better, but we're playing in our home, we're playing in the heat and we've been playing very well."

Mexico is coming off its best game, a 2-0 victory over Bulgaria in the second round. Star striker Hugo Sánchez has shown flashes but produced only one goal. However, strong play has come from Manuel Negrete, Fernando Quirarte and goalie Pablo Larios.

Spain and Belgium are the surprise quarterfinalists. Spain joited Denmark, 5-1, and Belgium banished the Soviet Union, 4-3, in overtime. *(Reuters, UPI)*

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Match-Fixing Scandal in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (Reuter) — The Yugoslav Soccer Association nullified Friday the first division championship result and punished 12 of the division's 18 teams after the country's biggest match-fixing scandal.

Officials voided all results of last weekend's final round and ordered the games replayed June 29, Tanjug news agency reported. It said the 12 clubs would be penalized six points each at the start of next season's play.

The association's president, Slavko Sajber, had called for an investigation after allegations that seven out of nine final-round games were fixed.

The chamtpionship was won by Partizan Belgrade, which beat Zeljeznicar Sarajevo, 4-0. Red Star Belgrade finished second on goal aggregate after beating Sarajevo with the same score.

### Navratilova, Sukova Gain Tennis Final

EASTBOURNE, England (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova of the United States and Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia easily won their semifinal matches Friday to set up a rematch of last year's title match in the Pilkington Glass Ladies Tennis Championships.

Navratilova breezed past an injured Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany, 6-2, 6- 0, before Sukova rolled over surprising Robin White of the United States, 6-0, 6-2, in the Wimbledon warmup event.

### Italy Soccer Team Returns in Disgrace

Reuters

**Enzo Bearzot**
*... after loss to France.*

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — Disgruntled fans awaited Italy's soccer team as the players returned to Rome and Milan on Friday after elimination from the World Cup.

Some fans held up placards and shouted insults at the 1982 world champions, but police kept them far away from the players.

"De Napoli, you were the only one alive among the dead," one man shouted at Fernando de Napoli, one of the few players who drew any acclaim in the four games Italy played. Some of the 200 fans in Milan waved a poster reading "Italy vomits on you."

Italian newspapers have quoted Enzo Bearzot, the national coach, as saying in Mexico that he might stand down and was seriously considering an offer to become supervisor of all the national soccer teams. *(AP, Reuters)*

### Danes' Soccer Coach Refuses Saudis

QUERETARO, Mexico (Reuters) — Denmark's soccer coach, Sepp Piontek, said Friday that he had turned down a lucrative offer to manage Saudi Arabia's national team.

"I remain under contract with the Danish national federation until 1988, and I will stick by this agreement," said Piontek, a West German. He said a previous Saudi offer had been renewed during the World Cup, from which Denmark was eliminated by Spain on Wednesday.

### Husband of Rams' Owner Is Indicted

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Dominic Frontiere, the song writer-husband of Los Angeles Rams owner Georgia Frontiere, was indicted by a federal grand jury Thursday on charges that he failed to pay income taxes on profits he made scalping Super Bowl tickets six years ago.

The indictment accused the Emmy-award winning composer of underreporting his 1980 income by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and of trying to obstruct an Internal Revenue Service investigation by lying and trying to persuade an associate to lie to investigators.

### Sutton, Fehr Share Atlanta Golf Lead

ATLANTA (AP) — Hal Sutton and Rick Fehr each shot a bogey-free round of six-under-par 66 Thursday and shared the lead after the first round of Atlanta Golf Classic.

Denis Watson of South Africa was seven-under after 12 holes, but double bogeyed No. 15th and three-putted for bogey on 17 before getting a birdie on 18 to be tied at 67 with Larry Ziegler D.A. Weibring, Andrew Magee, Mark O'Meara, Willie Wood and Scott Hoch.


*THERE ARE DAYS WHEN THE SUN CAN ONLY BE SEEN ON THE ASTROLABE.*

*Eclipses of the sun and the moon are astronomical phenomena that have awed man since the Stone Age. Divine displeasure or even the end of the world has often been apprehended as a consequence of these celestial configurations. Certainly the people who harboured such fears and premonitions did not, unfortunately, have an astrolabe. If they had, they would have known when and why the sun and the moon disappear from time to time. THE wrist astrolabe with its sun, moon and dragon hands predicts solar and lunar eclipses to the day and the hour. THE astrolabe costs about US$ 20'000.– or more if the movement is hand engraved with an 18 carat gold rotor and visible thru the sapphire back. It takes about four months of a watchmaker's time until celestial bodies begin to turn on the astrolabe's planisphere. TO learn more about the 30 astonishing functions of the astrolabe, visit the Watch Museum in Wuppertal, Germany, the Time Museum in Rockford, Illinois, or a leading watch dealer with a vision beyond hours and minutes.*

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## NYSE Most Actives

| | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DartKr | 37419 | 64¾ | 62 | 64⅝ | +4 |
| CmwE | 31142 | 32⅝ | 31⅞ | 32⅝ | +⅝ |
| AT&T | 25970 | 25½ | 24⅞ | 25⅛ | +⅜ |
| EastAir | 23336 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | |
| PhilMr s | 22280 | 70 | 66⅞ | 69⅞ | +2½ |
| RJR Nb | 17402 | 51⅝ | 48⅝ | 51½ | +2½ |
| IBM | 16311 | 147½ | 144⅝ | 147½ | +2½ |
| K mart | 14550 | 52⅝ | 51⅝ | 52⅛ | +⅝ |
| DowCh | 13648 | 59 | 58⅝ | 59 | −⅜ |
| Exxon | 12981 | 61 | 60⅛ | 61 | +½ |
| Mobil | 10851 | 31⅜ | 30⅞ | 31¼ | +⅜ |
| GenEl | 10826 | 81 | 80 | 81 | +¾ |
| Safewy | 10579 | 48⅝ | 47 | 48⅜ | −⅛ |
| USTob | 9363 | 42 | 35⅞ | 40⅛ | +4⅛ |
| Ahmns s | 9283 | 26 | 24⅞ | 25⅛ | +1 |

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

| | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds | 89.86 | +0.05 |
| Utilities | 89.91 | +0.17 |
| Industrials | 89.80 | −0.08 |

## Market Sales

| | |
|---|---|
| NYSE 4 p.m. volume | 149,140,000 |
| NYSE prev. cons. close | 147,428,910 |
| Amex 4 p.m. volume | 15,090,000 |
| Amex prev. cons. close | 12,480,000 |
| OTC 4 p.m. volume | 127,425,700 |
| NYSE volume up | 95,525,120 |
| NYSE volume down | 40,207,180 |
| Amex volume up | 5,715,050 |
| Amex volume down | 5,221,290 |

## NYSE Diary

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Advanced | 762 | 684 |
| Declined | 891 | 853 |
| Unchanged | 326 | 438 |
| Total Issues | 1979 | 1975 |
| New Highs | 82 | 82 |
| New Lows | 31 | 18 |

## NYSE Index

| | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 141.65 | 140.19 | 141.65 | +1.45 |
| Industrials | 164.06 | 162.40 | 164.06 | +1.81 |
| Transp. | 119.95 | 118.84 | 119.95 | +0.98 |
| Utilities | 71.74 | 70.93 | 71.74 | +0.83 |
| Finance | 151.39 | 150.46 | 151.38 | +0.48 |

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| | Buy | Sales | *Sh'rt |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 19 | 251,157 | 395,330 | 1,072 |
| June 18 | 308,360 | 412,010 | 8,585 |
| June 17 | 287,420 | 501,181 | 23,255 |
| June 16 | 403,289 | 423,549 | 571 |
| June 13 | 335,888 | 425,268 | 6,747 |

*Included in the sales figures

# Friday's NYSE Closing

*Via The Associated Press*

## Dow Jones Averages

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indus | 1864.40 | 1875.28 | 1847.60 | 1865.91 | + 10.05 |
| Trans | 773.75 | 778.38 | 767.88 | 771.88 | − 0.87 |
| Util | 188.57 | 190.05 | 187.36 | 188.79 | + 0.77 |
| Comp | 712.07 | 716.47 | 706.20 | 712.07 | + 2.46 |

## AMEX Diary

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Advanced | 270 | 304 |
| Declined | 316 | 282 |
| Unchanged | 235 | 245 |
| Total Issues | 821 | 831 |
| New Highs | 33 | 39 |
| New Lows | 8 | 50 |

## Standard & Poor's Index

| | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Industrials | 276.76 | 272.79 | 276.76 | +3.84 |
| Transp. | 202.84 | 199.92 | 202.84 | +2.70 |
| Utilities | 109.27 | 107.07 | 109.36 | +2.15 |
| Finance | 28.95 | 28.58 | 28.90 | +0.28 |
| Composite | 247.60 | 243.98 | 247.58 | +3.52 |

## NASDAQ Index

| | Close | Ch'ge | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 396.88 | +0.48 | 399.59 | 288.72 |
| Industrials | 402.06 | +1.19 | 402.29 | 294.60 |
| Finance | 528.87 | +0.94 | 528.77 | 374.03 |
| Insurance | 447.15 | +2.40 | 444.75 | 303.93 |
| Utilities | 342.19 | +0.32 | 330.28 | 277.48 |
| Banks | 432.17 | +0.31 | 429.85 | 288.41 |
| Transp | 345.81 | +2.70 | 361.73 | 258.73 |

## NASDAQ Diary

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Advanced | 1,021 | 1,035 |
| Declined | 1,029 | 1,017 |
| Unchanged | 2,245 | 2,249 |
| Total Issues | 4,295 | 4,301 |

## AMEX Most Actives

| | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAT | 14304 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Delmed | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hitcrat n | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WangB | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amdahl | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wickes | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| OwnG | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hasbro | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| LorTel A | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| CnStor s | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GiantF | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## AMEX Stock Index

| High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|
| 288.12 | 280.95 | 281.61 | +0.46 |

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

# NYSE Prices Mixed; Dow Soars

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks advanced sharply Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, but the rest of the market lagged as Wall Street reached the quarterly expiration of options and futures on stocks and stock indexes.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials jumped 23.68 to close at 1,879.54, its highest level since it the record 1,885.90 two weeks before. But declining issues outnumbered advances by about 8 to 7.

Volume was 149.14 million shares, compared with 128.98 million shares traded Thursday. The NYSE's composite index rose 1.45 to 141.65.

For most of the day, analysts said, most investors were proceeding cautiously in advance of the "triple witching hour" at the close. This quarterly phenomenon comes with the last trading of an expiring set of futures contracts on stock indexes, options on stock indexes and options on individual stocks.

"Traders are a little bit cautious," Trude Latimer of Josephthal & Co. said earlier in the day. "But because there has been so much publicity about the expirations, there seems to be some hope it won't be as bad as the worst possible scenario."

She was referring to the last witching hour. On March 21, the Dow plunged nearly 36 points with about 28 of those points shed in the last 30 minutes of trading.

Frequently in the past, the witching hour has brought wide swings in the market as professional traders bought or sold big "baskets" of stocks in the course of closing out their positions.

As it worked out Friday, program trading apparently touched off a rush of buying in blue chips just before the close. But the rest of the market turned in an uninspired showing.

In economic news, the Labor Department reported a 0.2-percent increase in the Consumer Price Index for May. It was the first increase in the index since January, but it came as no surprise on Wall Street. Some observers had been looking for a slightly higher figure.

At 3 P.M., Dart & Kraft was actively traded, up 3½ at 63⅞. The company plans to split into two separate entities, in a move it said was intended to increase shareholder value.

U.S. Tobacco jumped 4⅛ to 40⅛. A jury ruled in favor of the company in a product liability suit concerning smokeless tobacco.

Freeport-McMoRan was up slightly, and RJR Nabisco was up more than a point.

Among blue chips, Merck was unchanged. U.S. Steel, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing and Kodak were off slightly. General Electric and American Express were gaining.

AT&T was unchanged.

In the technology sector, IBM, Digital Equipment, Cray Research, Burroughs and Honeywell were all higher.

Boeing was ahead. The company has received its largest commercial aircraft order from a European company and the fourth-largest overall with an agreement to sell 81 Boeing 737s to GPA Group for $2.3 billion. (AP, UPI)

## To Our Readers

Because of strikes at Agence France-Presse, some World Stock Markets tables are missing from today's editions. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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Herald Tribune. INTERNATIONAL

# BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 21-22, 1986 **



U.S. Stocks Report, Page 12




ECONOMIC SCENE

## Czechs' Wealth Disguises A Badly Flawed Economy

By LEONARD SILK

*New York Times Service*

PRAGUE — The great mystery of Czechoslovakia is how it manages to provide a standard of living that is probably the highest in the Communist world out of an economy that appears stagnant. Compared with other Communist countries, there is no question that the Czechoslovaks are living well. They have plenty of money to spend.

A great many have cottages in the country — mostly built by themselves — to which they frequently escape. Although Prague is filled with tourists in the summer, especially with travelers from East Germany and other East bloc countries, it is hard to find a restaurant open on Saturday or Sunday — their owners and staff are often away for the weekend. The stores are well stocked, some with high-priced imported goods, and are jammed with tourists and Czechoslovaks alike.

**Virtually all Czechoslovaks earn more than official statistics show.**

And savings are rising. The average Czechoslovak has more than $2,000 in the bank. Curiously, while cash expenditures increased faster than income last year, savings also grew faster than the increase in nominal cash earnings.

The solution probably lies in the fact that there is not one but three Czechoslovakian economies: the legitimate, the half-legitimate and the illegitimate. The half-legitimate is the tolerated underground economy, and the illegitimate is the untolerated underground, such as drug smuggling.

The booming half-legitimate economy largely explains how, from the top of the income scale to the bottom, both consumption and savings can rise faster than nominal incomes. Virtually all Czechoslovaks earn more than official data show. Officials accept the underground economy as a safety valve for what would otherwise be a wholly fouled-up system.

Nobody knows how many Czechoslovaks are engaged in the underground economy, but the common belief is, "all of us." Thus the country's actual rate of economic expansion may be substantially higher than the sluggish growth recorded in official statistics, 2 percent a year for the last few years.

THE government's toleration of the underground economy as a stimulant and resource allocator also means the acceptance of an oddly complicated monetary system. There are at least four sets of exchange rates between the Czechoslovakian karuna, or crown, and foreign currencies: the legal rate, which is now 10 to the dollar; the bonus rate of 36 percent above the existing legal rate available to tourists; the hard-currency rate of 6 to the dollar in Tusex stores, which sell high-quality local and imported goods, and the black-market rate, currently ranging from 25 to 30 to the dollar.

The Czechoslovaks can use hard currencies in Tusex stores or deposit them into local banks, with no questions asked about how the dollars or other foreign currencies were obtained.

Despite the relative prosperity, the country is doing poorly in terms of modernizing its decaying industrial structure, checking pollution, protecting health or keeping pace in science and technology. Nor is it producing the type of goods that are in demand in Western markets. Thus, 80 percent of its exports are to other Communist nations. Even government officials acknowledge that that figure is too high. The high figure means that the quality of goods received from other Soviet bloc nations is also poor, and that without Western exchange, it is harder to finance necessary capital improvements.

So the Czech industrial system is running down, although the government tries to deny and disguise this. When the data showed that net investment, including spending to replace worn-out plant and equipment, had declined, the government changed the official definition of net investment to exclude depreciation of existing capital goods. That dramatically raised the net investment figure.

Research and development are also hamstrung by the low


See CZECH, Page 16


## Japanese Economy Slowing

### *Officials Expect No Gain in GNP*

By Rich Miller

*Reuters*

TOKYO — Japan's economic expansion came to a standstill in the first quarter, as the strong yen cut into exports and discouraged capital spending, government officials said Friday.

First-quarter figures on gross national product, expected to be released next week, will show growth in the vicinity of zero, or possibly a slight contraction, one official said. GNP is the total value of a nation's goods and services and is the broadest measure of a nation's economic health.

By comparison, GNP grew at an inflation-adjusted rate of 7.2 percent in the October-December quarter, and the government has predicted that it will grow by 3.9 percent for the current fiscal year.

The news is likely to increase U.S. pressure on Japan to boost its domestic demand as a way of reducing its large current-account surplus without a further steep rise in the yen. Current account measures a country's trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers.

The Bank of Japan has cut its key discount rate three times this year to help boost domestic demand and restrain the rise of the yen, and is reluctant to act again, economists said.

A rate cut by Japan would allow the U.S. Federal Reserve to reduce its discount rate to boost the American economy and help ease the Mexican debt crisis without fear of precipitating a further sharp depreciation of the dollar, economists said.

The Japanese money supply grew at a year-to-year rate of 8.4 percent in May, a Bank of Japan official said, adding that this trend must be watched carefully.

The bank is prepared to cut its rate one more time, but wants to hold the move in reserve to see how the economy develops, said one private economist familiar with the bank's thinking.

Haruo Muto, manager of national economics for the Bank of Tokyo Ltd.'s economic research division, said it would not be ethical for the central bank to cut the discount rate before the July 6 general election. He predicted a reduction would come in late July.

There appears to be little domestic pressure on the central bank to act, despite the weak economy.

Even the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which often champions interest-rate cuts on behalf of industry, has been quiet. One official said the rate cuts so far this year have had little impact, so it seems futile to press for yet another one.

## *A New Tradition: Silicon-Upon-Cam*

### Academia Meets High Technology In Cambridge

By Alan Elsner

*Reuters*

CAMBRIDGE, England — From a room overlooking a medieval courtyard at Cambridge University, John Bradfield had the idea to transform the sleepy university town on the River Cam into Britain's high-technology capital.

Mr. Bradfield, bursar of Trinity College, which includes the great physicist Isaac Newton among its former members, thought of establishing what was to become Britain's first and biggest science park on a tract of farmland owned by the college since the 15th century.

The park opened in 1973 and now contains 64 companies. Its success has attracted 250 more high-technology companies to set up in and around the city, with a further 30 to 40 being added each year.

At the same time, Cambridge has become linked with the neighboring town of Peterborough in a 30-mile (48-kilometer) "high-technology corridor" that planners hope will emerge as a British version of California's Silicon Valley.

Mr. Bradfield said the idea of creating the Science Park was Trinity's response to an appeal by the British government in the late 1960s for closer links between universities and industry.

"The idea was to create an interchange between the companies and the university for the benefit of both," he said.

"The companies have access to our brains and know-how and to university research facilities. The university gets consultancy work for its underpaid academics, jobs for graduates, training for students and, hopefully, research grants for its departments."

Trinity, which provided an initial £5 million ($7.5 million) to prepare the 130-acre (53-hectare) site, is also reaping a handsome return on its investment in the form of rents from the companies.

The Bridge of Sighs across the River Cam at Cambridge.

At a time when the British government is slashing grants to higher education and several universities are falling deep into debt, such extra income is clearly welcome.

Mr. Bradfield said the rental income went to restoring the crumbling masonry of the college buildings, some of which date from 1490, and helped finance scholarships and grants.

The original Science Park site, dotted with futuristic metal and glass structures and landscaped with trees and lakes, is now almost full and Trinity is looking around for more land.

Neighboring St. John's College has already received planning permission for an "innovation center" modeled on a development at the University of Utah to foster new high-tech enterprises, and the university is discussing turning a tract of vacant land south of the city into a bio-technology science park.

The opportunity of gaining access to university resources and establishing relations with top academic researchers has persuaded companies from the United States, Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands, as well as several multinationals, to transfer their research activities to the park.

According to Stewart Leslie, research director of Napp Laboratories, an international pharmaceutical group that employs 300 people in a striking glass-and-concrete structure in the park, contacts with university scientists have already proved "exciting and informative."

The intertwined relations between the colleges and the park are further complicated by the fact that several university scientists have deserted their academic careers and formed companies in the park to exploit their discoveries.

But rapid expansion has not been universally welcomed in the tradition-minded city.

In the 1960s, the city authorities were actively hostile to industry and tried to limit the population to 100,000, according to Lindy Beveridge, a former city councillor who is now public relations officer for the Science Park.

"They believed industry


See CAMBRIDGE, Page 16


## U.S. Prices Rose In May, Ending 3-Month Decline

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

WASHINGTON — The longest, sharpest U.S. consumer-price decline in almost four decades ended last month as rebounding gasoline prices pushed the Consumer Price Index up 0.2 percent, the government said Friday.

The May increase was the first since January, when prices rose by 0.3 percent. It followed declines of 0.4 percent in both February and March and 0.3 percent in April, the first time consumer prices had fallen for three consecutive months since the late 1940s.

Despite the May gain, most analysts still expect prices for all of 1986 to rise no more than 2 percent, virtually half of last year's 3.8-percent gain. Indeed, even with last month's increase, prices so far this year have declined at an annual rate of 1.4 percent.

The overall May increase works out to an annual rate of 2.2 percent, the Labor Department said.

Most of the increase in May was accounted for by a 2.5-percent rise in gasoline prices, which had fallen 5.9 percent in February, 12 percent in March and 11.3 percent in April.

Food prices also rose, but by only 0.4 percent after gains of 0.1 percent in March and 0.3 percent in April, the Labor Department said. Grocery store prices themselves rose 0.4 percent, while restaurant meal costs gained 0.5 percent.

Energy prices other than gasoline showed continued declines, with heating oil and coal prices falling 4.4 percent. Natural gas and electricity prices fell 0.6 percent.

Both private and government analysts said price declines appear to have run their course.

"The best of the deflation news is over," said Allen Sinai, chief economist for Shearson Lehman Bros. "But how could it not be?"

He added that he does not anticipate a return of significant inflation, however. "Basically the U.S. and world economies remain sluggish, especially on the industrial side, and there are ample supplies of basic commodities relative to demand. So there is no reason to expect a rebound in inflation."

Separately, Labor reported that average weekly earnings, inflation-adjusted, fell 0.1 percent in May. It said a 0.3-percent rise in hourly earnings was offset by a 0.3-percent drop in hours worked and a 0.2-percent rise in inflation. *(AP, UPI)*

### ■ 'Flash' GNP Estimate

Data Resources Inc., a private economic forecasting firm, said Friday that its "flash" estimate of U.S. gross national product for the second quarter shows the economy growing at an annual rate of 2.2 percent, Reuters reported from Lexington, Massachusetts.

## *BA Asks Staff To Volunteer for Unpaid Leave*

*United Press International*

LONDON — British Airways, Britain's government airline, asked its staff Friday to consider taking unpaid leave or to work shorter hours to cut costs because of the recent slump in trans-Atlantic traffic.

The company asked for volunteers from among its 39,000 employees to apply for up to three months unpaid leave, to work shorter hours or to switch jobs for the summer.

A spokeswoman said trans-Atlantic bookings were returning to the normal June level of around 60,000 a week after a campaign to persuade Americans it was safe to fly to Britain, but bookings had dropped earlier, apparently because Americans feared terrorist attacks after the U.S. bombing of Libya.

Last month, British Caledonian announced plans to cut 1,000 of its 9,000-member work force and reduce flights.

## Singapore Offers Multinational Plan

By Michael Richardson

*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — In its latest move to revive economic growth in Singapore, the government of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew announced on Friday incentives to attract more multinational companies to establish regional headquarters there.

The move was seen as a direct challenge to Hong Kong, which vies with Singapore as the main center for business and financial operations in the Asia-Pacific region.

Lee Hsien Loong, the acting minister for trade and industry, who made the announcement, said the government's Economic Development Board would evaluate applications on a case-by-case basis.

He said at the annual luncheon of the International Chamber of Commerce that Singapore did not want to become a tax haven like the Cayman Islands and the Netherlands Antilles, where many multinationals set up holding companies or nominal headquarters amounting to no more than a nameplate or a letter box.

The government wants to attract operational headquarters that "will use Singapore as a base to provide a full range of services to their subsidiaries and associated companies, whether here or elsewhere."

Mr. Lee, the elder son of the prime minister, said such services included administration, business planning and coordination, personnel development, sourcing of raw materials and products, technical support services, marketing, sales promotion, product development, fund management, research and development services and treasury functions.

He said the government had decided that domestic income arising from these services would be taxed at a rate of 10 percent.

The normal company tax rate in Singapore is 40 percent, but measures to cut business costs and restrain wages announced earlier this year included reducing the corporate rate tax to 33 percent beginning in 1987.

In Hong Kong, corporations are taxed at a rate of 18.5 percent, substantially higher than the new rate for multinationals with regional headquarters in Singapore.

Analysts noted that while rents were rising in Hong Kong, they had fallen steeply in Singapore in the past year.

Mr. Lee said multinationals that made Singapore their base for regional operations would also be granted effective tax relief on foreign-source income from the services he had listed.

The incentives, he said, would be granted for a period of up to 10 years initially. But companies would be eligible for extensions.

Mr. Lee noted that Data General Corp. of the United States, a leading computer manufacturer with 11 plants around the world, had announced last week that it would close two factories in Hong Kong and Texas and transfer some of its activities to Singapore, where it already has two production units.

He said Data General had decided to establish a headquarters in Singapore to look after all of its operations outside the United States.

The government announced in its March budget that it was studying incentives to attract multinationals to Singapore, and the acting trade minister said that since then the Economic Development Board had received many inquiries.

"Now that the details have been announced, I hope that many of these companies will find the terms attractive and will decide to proceed with their plans to establish operational headquarters here," he said.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry recently forecast that Singapore's gross domestic product, the total output of goods and services minus foreign earnings, would shrink 1.5 percent this year, after an inflation-adjusted decline of 1.8 percent in 1985.

The downturn — caused by costs outstripping productivity, declining profits and falling foreign demand for many of Singapore's services and exports — followed two decades of economic expansion.

A committee of leading representatives from the government and private sector recommended remedial measures in a report published in February.

Mr. Lee, who chaired the committee, said Friday that other recommendations, in particular a proposal for a 10-percent tax on income from export of services, were being studied by various ministries and government agencies.

## *Faster Growth Is Seen for West*

*Agence France-Presse*

PARIS — Economic growth in the 10 leading Western industrialized countries should revive in the second half of 1986 after a slow performance in recent months, a committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Friday.

The OECD's committee, at a two-day meeting here, agreed that the lower value of the dollar and plunge in oil prices, which have had negative effects on several industrialized countries, would spur growth in the second half, the committee chairman, Sir Geoffrey Littler, said.

Sir Geoffrey, a senior official of the British Treasury, added that a recent OECD prediction of 3.25-percent growth in the 10 countries before the end of 1987 still stands.

## Currency Rates

### Cross Rates

*June 20*

| | $ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | It.L. | Gldr. | B.F. | S.F. | Yen |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 2.525 | 3.789 | 112.61 * | 35.27 * | 0.1641 * | — | 5.509 * | 136.96 * | 150.82 y |
| Brussels(a) | 45.86 | 68.84 | 20.447 | 6.4045 | 2.9795 * | 18.155 | — | 24.845 | 27.37 * |
| Frankfurt | 2.2425 | 3.368 | — | 31.325 * | 1.457 x | 88.805 * | 4.892 * | 121.55 * | 1.339 * |
| London (b) | 1.5005 | — | 3.3675 | 10.735 | 2,309.50 | 3.7905 | 68.775 | 2.769 | 251.55 |
| Milan | 1,538.60 | 2,310.20 | 686.25 | 214.90 | — | 609.44 | 33.577 | 833.90 | 9.194 |
| New York(c) | — | 0.6693 ≠ | 2.2605 | 7.2135 | 1,551.00 | 2.545 | 46.205 | 1.8555 | 168.15 |
| Paris | 7.16 | 10.752 | 3.1976 | — | 4.6505 x | 2.8348 | 15.612 * | 3.8795 | 4.276 * |
| Tokyo | 167.28 | 252.02 | 74.87 | 23.45 | 10.89 * | 66.48 | 363.85 * | 90.87 | — |
| Zurich | 1.8478 | 2.7743 | 82.315 * | 25.79 * | 0.1199 * | 73.11 * | 4.0294 * | — | 1.1017 * |
| 1 ECU | 0.9574 | 0.6376 | 2.1489 | 6.8588 | 1,473.67 | 2.4191 | 43.9277 | 1.7678 | 160.364 |
| 1 SDR | 1.16304 | 0.77443 | 2.60812 | 8.32737 | N.Q. | 2.9367 | 53.337 | 2.1464 | 194.577 |

*Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M.*
*(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*
*(≠) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.494*

### Other Dollar Values

| Currency | per U.S.$ | Currency | per U.S.$ | Currency | per U.S.$ | Currency | per U.S.$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argen. austral | 0.85 | Fin. markka | 5.177 | Mex. peso | 619.00 | Soviet ruble | 0.7205 |
| Austral. $ | 1.4472 | Greek drac. | 140.60 | Norw. krone | 7.6325 | Span. peseta | 142.85 |
| Austr. schil. | 15.70 | Hong Kong $ | 7.809 | Phil. peso | 20.50 | Swed. krona | 7.22 |
| Belg. fin. fr. | 45.92 | Indian rupee | 12.20 | Port. escudo | 151.20 | Taiwan $ | 38.10 |
| Brazil cruz. | 13.77 | Indo. rupiah | 1,129.00 | Saudi riyal | 3.7515 | Thai baht | 26.335 |
| Canadian $ | 1.3872 | Irish £ | 0.7375 | Sing. $ | 2.2255 | Turkish lira | 668.35 |
| Chinese yuan | 3.2047 | Israeli shek. | 1.49 | S. Afr. rand | 2.4691 | UAE dirham | 3.673 |
| Danish krone | 8.3285 | Kuwaiti dinar | 0.2944 | S. Kor. won | 886.50 | Venez. boliv. | 17.94 |
| Egypt. pound | 1.37 | Malay. ring. | 2.626 | | | | |

£ Sterling: 1.1125 Irish £

*Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.*

## Interest Rates

### Eurocurrency Deposits

*June 20*

| | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Sterling | French Franc | ECU | SDR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 6 15/16-7 1/16 | 4 1/2-4 5/8 | 5 3/16-5 5/16 | 10-10 1/8 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 6 5/8 |
| 2 months | 6 15/16-7 1/16 | 4 1/2-4 5/8 | 5 3/16-5 5/16 | 9 15/16-10 1/16 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 6 5/8 |
| 3 months | 6 15/16-7 1/16 | 4 1/2-4 5/8 | 5 3/16-5 5/16 | 9 13/16-9 15/16 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 6 5/8 |
| 6 months | 6 15/16-7 1/16 | 4 1/2-4 5/8 | 4 7/8-5 | 9 5/8-9 3/4 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 6 5/8 |
| 1 year | 7 1/16-7 3/16 | 4 5/8-4 3/4 | 4 7/8-5 | 9 1/2-9 5/8 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 6 3/4 |

*Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).*

### Key Money Rates *June 20*

| United States | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Discount Rate | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Federal Funds | 6 3/4 | 6 7/8 |
| Prime Rate | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Broker Loan Rate | 7 3/4 | 7 3/4 |
| Com Paper 30-179 days | 6.70 | 6.70 |
| 3-month Treasury Bills | 6.10 | 6.12 |
| 6-month Treasury Bills | 6.15 | 6.20 |
| CD's 30-59 days | 6.41 | 6.41 |
| CD's 60-89 days | 6.50 | 6.41 |
| **West Germany** | | |
| Lombard Rate | 5.50 | 5.50 |
| Overnight Rate | 4.30 | 4.30 |
| One Month Interbank | 4.55 | 4.55 |
| 3-month Interbank | 4.60 | 4.60 |
| 6-month Interbank | 4.65 | 4.65 |
| **France** | | |
| Intervention Rate | 7 | 7 |
| Call Money | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 |
| One-month Interbank | 7 1/8 | 7 1/8 |
| 3-month Interbank | 7 1/8 | 7 1/8 |
| 6-month Interbank | 7 1/8 | 7 1/8 |
| **Britain** | | |
| Bank Base Rate | 10 | 10 |
| Call Money | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| 91-day Treasury Bill | 9 9/16 | 9 1/2 |
| 3-month Interbank | 9 19/32 | 9 5/8 |
| **Japan** | | |
| Discount Rate | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Call Money | 4 5/16 | 4 5/16 |
| 60-day Interbank | 4 5/8 | 4 5/8 |

*Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.*

### Asian Dollar Deposits

*June 20*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 month | 6 15/16 - 7 1/16 |
| 2 months | 6 15/16 - 7 1/16 |
| 3 months | 6 15/16 - 7 1/16 |
| 6 months | 6 7/8 - 7 |
| 1 year | 7 1/16 - 7 3/16 |

*Source: Reuters.*

### U.S. Money Market Funds

*June 20*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.19
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.665

*Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.*

## Gold

*June 20*

| | A.M. | P.M. | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hong Kong | 339.30 | 339.40 | + 0.65 |
| Luxembourg | 339.40 | — | + 0.45 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 339.92 | 338.84 | — 0.96 |
| Zurich | 339.25 | 339.75 | + 0.55 |
| London | 338.90 | 339.65 | + 0.45 |
| New York | — | 340.40 | + 1.90 |

*Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.*

*Source: Reuters.*


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Notice is hereby given that the reincorporation of the fund from a Netherlands Antilles Investment Company to a Luxembourg Investment Company has taken place. As from June 2, 1986, shareholders of the old Netherlands Antilles Company have become shareholders of the new Luxembourg Company.

Following a 10-for-1 division of new fund shares on May 23, 1986, each shareholder is entitled to ten new fund shares in respect of each old fund share held by the shareholder. As a result of the share division, the net asset value of each new fund share distributed is equal to one-tenth of the net asset value of an old fund share.

Bearer shareholders may obtain from any of the organizations listed below full particulars on how to exchange their old share certificates for new share certificates. Shareholders are requested not to deliver their share certificates to any of the organizations listed below.

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Charles T.M. Collis
Secretary

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# Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close | Quot. | Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | 35⅝ | PaPL pf | 4.40 | 9.5 | | 282 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | | +1½ |
| 48½ | 35¾ | PaPL pf | 4.50 | 9.8 | | 882 | 46¼ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | | — ⅛ |
| 98¾ | 89 | PaPL pf | 8.40 | 10.0 | | 1002 | 86 | 86 | 86 | | |
| 30½ | 25 | PaPL dp | 2.90 | 9.9 | | 21 | 29¼ | 29 | 29¼ | | |
| 93⅛ | 87 | PaPL pf | 8.40 | 9.8 | | 102 | 87 | 87 | 87 | | |
| 109 | 92⅛ | PaPL pf | 11.00 | 10.4 | | 1362 | 106¼ | 105½ | 106¼ | | +1⅛ |
| 111 | 102 | PaPL pf | 12.50 | 12.1 | | 702 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | | +1⅛ |
| 89⅜ | 69¾ | PaPL pr | 8.80 | 9.9 | | 1002 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | | +2⅜ |
| 57¾ | 35½ | Penwlt | 2.50 | 3.9 | | 163 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | | — ½ |
| 85¼ | 24 | Penwlt pf | 2.50 | 3.0 | | 3 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | | — ¼ |
| 23½ | 22⅜ | Penwlt pf | 2.50 | 11.0 | | 3 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 91 | 41¾ | Pennzoil | 2.20 | 4.4 | 26 | 1137 | 50¾ | 49¾ | 50⅛ | | +⅛ |
| 22¾ | 14⅜ | PeopEn | 1.52 | 6.8 | 9 | 823 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 20½ | PeopBy s | 2.32 | 8.0 | 26 | 314 | 35¾ | 34⅝ | 35¾ | | +⅝ |
| 35⅜ | 18⅛ | PepsiCo s | .44 | 1.9 | 17 | 6610 | 23½ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | | + ⅛ |
| 24⅜ | 23 | PerkEl | .68 | 2.2 | 16 | 1993 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | | + ⅛ |
| 6¾ | 5¾ | Pfmkn | .96e | 14.8 | 6 | 284 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | | + ⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 12¾ | PervD s | .20 | 1.2 | 19 | 294 | 17¾ | 16⅝ | 17¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 35⅜ | 17⅜ | PetrLe s | .70 | 2.2 | 17 | 943 | 32¼ | 31⅞ | 32¼ | | + ⅛ |
| 28½ | 22¾ | Petrfn | 3.51e | 13.3 | | 136 | 27¾ | 26⅝ | 27¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 15⅜ | PetRs pf | 1.57 | 8.8 | | 822 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | | |
| 4¼ | 2 | Petrmy | 1.20e | 24.4 | | 6 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | | |
| 69 | 43¾ | Pfizer | 1.44 | 2.4 | 19 | 4580 | 60¼ | 59⅝ | 60¼ | | + ⅛ |
| 33½ | 16¾ | PhelpD | | | 41 | 3482 | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | | + ⅛ |
| 63 | 45 | Phelp pr | 5.00 | 9.1 | | 4 | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ | | — ¼ |
| 29¼ | 14 | PhilaEl | 2.28 | 11.3 | 8 | 3469 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | | + ⅛ |
| 37¾ | 28 | PhilEl pf | 3.80 | 10.7 | | 228 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | | — ½ |
| 42 | 32½ | PhilEl pf | 4.40 | 11.4 | | 260 | 40 | 39½ | 39½ | | — ½ |
| 44 | 42 | PhilEl pf | 4.68 | 11.1 | | 1200 | 42¼ | 42 | 42 | | |
| 84 | 63 | PhilEl pf | 10.08 | 11.9 | | 80 | 85 | 85 | 85 | | |
| 13⅝ | 9¾ | PhilEl pf | 1.41 | 11.6 | | 63 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | | — ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 9½ | PhilEl pf | 1.33 | 11.7 | | 85 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 76 | 52 | PhilEl pf | 7.25 | 11.8 | | 52 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | | — ½ |
| 12⅜ | 9¼ | PhilEl pf | 1.38 | 11.3 | | 48 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | | — ⅛ |
| 130 | 117½ | PhilEl pf | 17.12 | 13.6 | | 300 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | | — ½ |
| 119½ | 105⅝ | PhilEl pf | 15.25 | 13.4 | | 1102 | 114¼ | 113⅞ | 113⅞ | | — ⅜ |
| 97 | 87 | PhilEl pf | 9.50 | 11.0 | | 82 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | | — ¼ |
| 76 | 67 | PhilEl pf | 9.00 | 11.9 | | 22 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | | |
| 74 | 59½ | PhilEl pf | 7.75 | 11.3 | | 138 | 68½ | 68¼ | 68½ | | |
| 22¾ | 18¼ | PhilEl pf | 1.92 | 9.4 | 12 | 32 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 70 | 36 | PhilNr s | 2.36 | 4.1 | 22 | 220 | 70 | 69½ | 69½ | | +2½ |
| 38 | 19¾ | PhilPt | .60 | 1.7 | 16 | 290 | 34⅝ | 34⅜ | 34½ | | + ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 9¼ | PhilPet | .68 | 6.0 | 6 | 3315 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 19¼ | PhilPt pf | 2.15e | 10.1 | | 64 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | | |
| 17⅜ | 15 | PhilVH | 1.00 | 6.1 | 14 | 2138 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | | — ⅛ |
| 44¾ | 28⅝ | PhlpLd s | .52 | .9 | 11 | 328 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37¼ | | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 18⅝ | PiedLd | .48 | 1.7 | 41 | 3758 | 29¼ | 28¾ | 29¼ | | + ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 3⅜ | PiedAv | | | 61 | 1388 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ | | + ⅛ |
| 23 | 20¼ | PSInd pfA | | | | 900 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | | |
| 11½ | 6¾ | PSInd pfB | | | | 200 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | | |
| 11 | 6¾ | PSInd pfC | | | | 1100 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | | — ¼ |
| 67 | 42 | PSInd pfD | | | | 200 | 65 | 65 | 65 | | |
| 90 | 54 | PSInd pfE | | | | 760 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | | |
| 77½ | 52 | PSInd pfF | | | | 700 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | | — ½ |
| 94 | 56 | PSInd pfI | | | | 382 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | | — ¼ |
| 11⅜ | 4⅜ | PSvNH | | | 3 | 560 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 10 | PSNH pf | | | | 100 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | | |
| 23¼ | 11¾ | PNH pfB | | | | 2 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | | |
| 23¼ | 16⅜ | PNH pfC | | | | 2 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | | + ¼ |
| 21½ | 13 | PNH pfD | | | | 12 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | | |
| 21¾ | 15¼ | PNH pfE | | | | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | | |
| 23¾ | 15 | PNH pfF | | | | 2 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | | + ¼ |
| 28⅜ | 13½ | PNH pfG | | | | 5 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | | |
| 37¼ | 25½ | PSvNM | 2.92 | 9.1 | 10 | 399 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | | |
| 38⅜ | 28¾ | PSvEG | 2.96 | 8.2 | 9 | 2031 | 36 | 35⅝ | 36 | | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 26¼ | PSEG pf | 4.18 | 13.1 | | 2600 | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| 25⅞ | 23 | PSEG pf | 2.17 | 9.2 | | 4 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | | |
| 26¾ | 21⅛ | PSEG pf | 2.43 | 9.5 | | 28 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | | |
| 98¼ | 68 | PSEG pf | 7.80 | 9.1 | | 1790 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | | |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Publick | | | 14 | 34 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | | |
| 12⅜ | 11½ | Purdo | .16 | .7 | 13 | 1714 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | 6 | PR Cem | | | 9 | 23 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | | + ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 13 | Puget P | 1.76 | 8.4 | 11 | 621 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | | |
| 10⅝ | 6¾ | PullPn | .09e | .9 | 31 | 478 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 10⅜ | PulteHm | .12 | 1.1 | 24 | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 16¼ | Purolat | .64 | 3.3 | 9 | 366 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 19¾ | | — ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 4⅞ | Pyro | | | 9 | 646 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7¼ | | |

## Q

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 77⅜ | 47 | QuakOt | 1.40 | 1.8 | 18 | 1845 | 76½ | 74⅝ | 76½ | | + ⅜ |
| 30 | 18⅝ | QuakSO | .98e | 2.8 | 14 | 210 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 5¼ | Quanex | | | 7 | 44 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | | |
| 33½ | 25¼ | Questar | 1.72 | 5.6 | 12 | 149 | 31¼ | 30¾ | 31¼ | | + ⅜ |
| 40¾ | 19¾ | QkRail | .28a | .9 | 17 | 476 | 32⅜ | 31¾ | 32¼ | | + ⅛ |

## R

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 5⅛ | RBInd | .04i | .5 | | 302 | 9½ | 8¾ | 9½ | | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 8¼ | RJ Fin | .14 | .9 | 12 | 430 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15½ | | |
| 38⅜ | 24¼ | RJR Nb | 2.24 | 7.4 | 14 | 17402 | 31⅛ | 29¾ | 31⅛ | | +2½ |
| 139¾ | 125¼ | RJR pf | 12.96 | 9.4 | | 2 | 138⅛ | 138⅛ | 138⅛ | | |
| 11⅜ | 6¼ | RLC | .20 | 2.1 | 25 | 991 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 16⅝ | RTE | .60 | 2.5 | 12 | 267 | 24 | 24 | 24 | | — ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 11 | Radice | | | 9 | 274 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 71 | 39¾ | RalsPur | 1.10 | 1.6 | 17 | 4629 | 70⅝ | 69¾ | 70⅝ | | +2⅛ |
| 11 | 6¾ | Ramad | | | 25 | 798 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | | |
| 24¼ | 16½ | Ranco | .84 | 3.6 | 11 | 178 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | | + ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 2⅝ | RanerO | | | | 3 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | | |
| 149 | 59 | Raycm | .44 | .5 | 22 | 3328 | 95¾ | 94 | 94¾ | | — ¼ |
| 13⅜ | 9⅛ | Raymk | | | | 250 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 19¾ | Raymr n | 2.60 | 11.9 | | 102 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 67¼ | 46⅜ | Raythn | 1.60 | 2.6 | 13 | 1985 | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61 | | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 1¾ | ReadBr | .02t | | | 1602 | 3⅝ | 2¾ | 3⅝ | | + ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 14½ | ReBkf pf | 1.59 | | | 2 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 5¾ | ReBkf pf | 1.38t | | | 2 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 12¾ | RltRel | 1.40 | 8.5 | 9 | 8 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 8¾ | RecNeg | | | 20 | 1552 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 7 | Redmn | .32 | 3.7 | 20 | 392 | 9¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 8¾ | Reeco | | | 26 | 38 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 1 | ⅛ | Regal | | | | 68 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | | |
| 9¾ | 9¼ | RegFn n | | | | 200 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | | |
| 42 | 29¾ | ReichC | .80 | 2.1 | | 89 | 37⅞ | 37½ | 37¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 32¼ | 22¾ | ReinNY | 2.84 | 7.9 | 16 | 143 | 29½ | 29 | 29 | | — ⅛ |
| 26¾ | 19¾ | ReGyn | .36 | 2.9 | 14 | 316 | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 49¾ | 29¾ | RpNY s | 1.12 | 2.4 | 11 | 240 | 46½ | 45⅞ | 46¼ | | + ⅛ |
| 56 | 32 | RNY pfB | 3.71e | 6.8 | | 16 | 52 | 52 | 52 | | |
| 35 | 27½ | RepBk | 1.44 | 5.1 | 7 | 216 | 28⅜ | 28⅛ | 28⅜ | | |
| 30¾ | 24¾ | RepBk pf | 2.12 | 7.4 | | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | | — ⅛ |
| 32¾ | 29¾ | RshCot | .32 | 1.1 | 14 | 120 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 39¾ | 23¾ | Revco | .80 | 2.2 | 28 | 2482 | 37⅛ | 36⅝ | 37⅛ | | + ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 10¼ | Revere | | | 11 | 47 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | | |
| 18⅜ | 13¾ | Revlon | | | | 1725 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 30¾ | 21¾ | Rexnrd | .70 | 2.5 | 13 | 147 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | | |
| 20 | 13¾ | Rexnrd | .44 | 3.0 | 9 | 573 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | | — ⅛ |
| 37¾ | 28¼ | ReyMt | 1.80 | 2.0 | | 1093 | 39⅝ | 39⅜ | 39⅝ | | + ⅛ |
| 31¼ | 26⅝ | ReyM pf | 3.50 | 12.1 | | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | | |
| 36¼ | 24 | ReyM pf | 2.30 | 6.7 | | 25 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34¼ | | |
| 35¼ | 21½ | RiteAid | .88 | 1.8 | 21 | 713 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32½ | | |
| 4⅜ | 1¾ | RvrOak | | | | 290 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | | — ⅛ |
| 51 | 30⅝ | Robshw | 1.20 | 2.6 | 11 | 100 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | | — ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 16¾ | Robtsn | 1.20i | | | 215 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | | — ⅛ |
| 19¼ | 9½ | vRobins | | | 4 | 253 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 23 | 19⅜ | RochG | 2.20 | 8.3 | 8 | 2 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | | |
| 47 | 34 | RochTl | 2.56 | 5.4 | 12 | 332 | 47⅜ | 46¾ | 47⅛ | | + ⅛ |
| 20¾ | 17½ | RckCtr n | 1.76 | 8.9 | | 1006 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 49⅜ | 31¾ | Rockwl | 1.20 | 2.5 | 12 | 4651 | 47⅞ | 46¼ | 47⅞ | | |
| 15 | 12⅜ | RsnNn n | | | | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | | — ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 20½ | Rohm s | | | 16 | 1000 | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¾ | | |
| 36⅜ | 26⅝ | Rohr s | | | 11 | 321 | 33¼ | 31½ | 31½ | | — ⅛ |
| 39¼ | 23½ | RolnCm | .42 | 1.1 | 43 | 158 | 39 | 38⅜ | 38⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 39¼ | 9¾ | RollnE s | .88 | 3 | 42 | 564 | 30¾ | 29¾ | 30 | | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 10¼ | Rollins | .48 | 3.0 | 16 | 1494 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | | |
| 39⅜ | 11 | Roper | .44 | 1.3 | 22 | 622 | 34¼ | 34 | 34 | | — ⅜ |
| 47 | 32½ | Rorer | 1.12 | 2.5 | 6 | 327 | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39½ | | — ⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 19⅞ | Rothch n | | | 11 | 826 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 20⅛ | | — ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 3⅝ | Rowan | .88 | 1.4 | 10 | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | | |
| 80⅛ | 55⅝ | RoyID | 4.71e | 6.0 | 8 | 3282 | 78⅛ | 77⅝ | 78⅛ | | + ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 8¾ | RoyInt | | | 25 | 67 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9½ | | + ⅛ |
| 57 | 24½ | Rubmd s | .48 | .9 | 32 | 388 | 54¾ | 53⅝ | 54¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 30¾ | 15¾ | RuseBr | | | 16 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | | |
| 30½ | 15¼ | RuskTog | .76 | 3.6 | 21 | 118 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | | + ⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 15¾ | Russell | .32 | .9 | 22 | 224 | 37¾ | 37 | 37¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 45½ | 21 | RyanH | 1.28 | 3.5 | 11 | 193 | 34¾ | 34 | 34¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 36⅜ | 17¼ | Ryder s | .44 | 1.5 | 12 | 1265 | 29¾ | 29 | 29¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 17 | Rylsnd | .80 | 1.7 | 11 | 471 | 46¾ | 46½ | 46½ | | — ⅛ |
| 23 | 14¾ | Rymer | | | 143 | 164 | 19¾ | 18¾ | 19⅛ | | — ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 10⅝ | Rymer pf | 1.17 | 9.5 | | 24 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | | + ⅛ |

## S

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 10⅝ | SL Ind s | .16 | 1.4 | 14 | 14 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 20¾ | SPSTec | .88 | 2.3 | 16 | 118 | 39 | 38½ | 38¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 11⅝ | Sabine | .24 | 1.4 | 69 | 416 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17¼ | | + ⅛ |
| 18⅜ | 11½ | SabnR | 1.87e | 14.2 | | 122 | 13⅜ | 12⅜ | 13⅛ | | + ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 13¾ | StdBs | .30 | 1.6 | 26 | 432 | 17⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 8¾ | StdSc | | | 19 | 270 | 14½ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 51 | 39¾ | StdSt wt | | | | 3 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | | |
| 38¾ | 21¼ | SaltKl s | .32 | .9 | 31 | 185 | 35⅜ | 34¾ | 34¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 51½ | 29⅝ | Safewy | 1.76 | 3.5 | 13 | 10579 | 49⅜ | 47 | 48⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 39¾ | 29¼ | Saga | .52 | 1.5 | 27 | 211 | 35½ | 35⅛ | 35⅜ | | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 19 | StJoLp | 1.52 | 8.3 | 10 | 123 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | | + ⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 4¼ | vSalant | | | | 111 | 15⅛ | 15½ | 15¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 59¾ | 29⅝ | SallieM | .24 | .5 | 20 | 587 | 51¼ | 50 | 51 | | +1 |
| 52⅜ | 49¾ | SallM pf | 2.65e | 5.6 | | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | | + ⅛ |
| 57¾ | 34⅜ | Saltzm | .40 | 1.2 | 12 | 4582 | 33¾ | 33¼ | 33⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 24¼ | SDiaGs | 2.28 | 8.3 | 10 | 434 | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34½ | | — ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 6⅜ | SJuanB | .59e | 8.1 | | 135 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | | + ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 10 | SJuanR | | | | 12 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 42⅞ | 28½ | Sandor | .60 | 1.5 | 29 | 2272 | 41½ | 40⅞ | 41½ | | +⅜ |
| 32¾ | 22¾ | SAnflRt | 2.84 | 7.9 | 16 | 143 | 29½ | 29 | 29 | | — ⅛ |
| 26¾ | 19¾ | SFeEp n | | | | 142 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | | + ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 29¼ | SFeSoP | 1.00 | 2.9 | 14 | 2822 | 34½ | 33¾ | 34½ | | + ⅛ |
| 56⅜ | 39⅝ | SaraLe | 1.40 | 2.7 | 13 | 2603 | 51 | 50⅜ | 51 | | |
| 41⅜ | 31⅛ | SatWel | 1.48 | 4.3 | 15 | 78 | 35⅜ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 18¾ | SavElP | 1.76 | 5.3 | 11 | 126 | 34¼ | 33¾ | 33¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 36¼ | 28¼ | SavEl A | 1.34 | 3.7 | | 3 | 36 | 36 | 36 | | + ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 11 | SavEl pf | 1.28 | 10.0 | | 16 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 3 | Savin | | | | 733 | 3½ | 3 | 3⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 4 | Savia pf | | | | 35 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 22¾ | SCANA | 2.24 | 6.6 | 12 | 362 | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 88½ | 44 | SchrPlo | 1.80 | 2.2 | 28 | 3712 | 80¾ | 79 | 80¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 29 | Schlmb | 1.20 | 3.2 | 48 | 7162 | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38⅛ | | + ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 9¾ | ScMAN | .72 | 5.2 | 18 | 99 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | | + ⅛ |
| 63¼ | 36¾ | ScriptP | 1.24 | 2.1 | 12 | 226 | 59⅜ | 58 | 58⅜ | | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 13¾ | Scrlyn | .52 | 3.8 | 16 | 218 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 14 | SeaCst | .24 | 1.2 | 10 | 193 | 24¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 11⅞ | SeaCf pf | 1.44 | 11.8 | | 2 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | | + ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 15¼ | SeaCp pf | 2.10 | 12.9 | | 38 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | | |
| 17 | 15 | SeaCp pfC | 2.10 | 13.1 | | 2 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | | — ⅛ |
| 39¼ | 29¼ | SeaCo pf | 3.40 | 12.2 | | 8 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | | |
| 30½ | 18⅝ | SeaLnd | .48 | 1.7 | | 61 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 54 | 34 | SeaCo | | | | 80 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | | |
| 64 | 32¾ | Seamm | 1.00 | 1.6 | 15 | 1723 | 61¾ | 60¾ | 61¾ | | +1⅛ |
| 24¾ | 12⅜ | Seapwr | | | | 1200 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 43⅜ | 22 | SealAir | .48 | 1.2 | 28 | 133 | 41 | 40½ | 40½ | | — ⅛ |
| 31¼ | 23½ | SealPw | 1.20 | 3.4 | 13 | 172 | 29⅜ | 29 | 29⅛ | | + ⅛ |
| 37⅜ | 31¼ | Sears | 1.72 | 4.7 | 14 | 7682 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37¼ | | + ⅛ |
| 107⅜ | 102¼ | Sears pf | 7.44 | 7.3 | | 481 | 103 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 40¼ | 24⅜ | SecPac | 1.48 | 4.2 | 8 | 4112 | 35⅝ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 37¾ | 22¾ | SvcCo s | .48 | 1.1 | 24 | 351 | 34½ | 35⅜ | 34⅜ | | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9¾ | SvcNet | | | | 3 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | | |
| 23⅛ | 15⅜ | SvcMkg | .72 | 3.4 | 17 | 532 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | | + ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 9¾ | Shawin s | | | | 433 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | | — ⅛ |
| 48⅜ | 34⅜ | ShellT | 2.90e | 6.1 | 9 | 292 | 48 | 47¾ | 47¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 32¼ | 16⅜ | Shrwin s | .50 | 1.7 | 18 | 745 | 29⅝ | 28¾ | 29⅜ | | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 6⅜ | Shoelwn | | | 13 | 352 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | | — ⅛ |

## T

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50¾ | 39⅜ | TDK | .38e | .9 | 16 | 94 | 44½ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 29⅝ | TECO | 2.52 | 5.7 | 12 | 288 | 44¼ | 43⅝ | 44¼ | | |
| 10⅜ | 6¾ | TGIF | | | 22 | 57 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8½ | | + ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 10¼ | TNP | 1.32 | 6.4 | 11 | 148 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | | + ⅛ |
| 21¾ | 14¾ | TRE | 1.00 | 5.0 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | — ⅛ |
| 110 | 74 | TRW | 3.00 | 3.0 | | 628 | 100½ | 97 | 100½ | | +3 |
| | 2¾ | ¼TacBd | | | | 106 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 107 | 72 | TaftBrd | 1.16 | 1.1 | 50 | 244 | 106½ | 105 | 106½ | | — ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 14 | Talley | .20 | 1.5 | 13 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | |
| 21 | 18¼ | Talley pf | 1.80 | 8.3 | | 11 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | | |
| 116½ | 73 | Tambd | 3.40 | 3.0 | 21 | 129 | 112 | 110¾ | 111¾ | | +1½ |
| 46 | 30¾ | Tandy | | | 16 | 2887 | 39¾ | 39 | 39¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 29½ | 12¾ | Tndycrft | | | 17 | 184 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | | —1⅛ |
| 65½ | 47⅜ | Tektrnx | 1.00 | 1.7 | 28 | 710 | 60⅛ | 59¾ | 60¼ | | |
| 2 | ⅝ | Telcom | | | | 6 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | | |
| 367¼ | 227 | Teldyn | | | 13 | 200 | 337¼ | 333¾ | 336 | | — ⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 12⅜ | Telrate | .40 | 1.9 | 27 | 25 | 21¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 69 | 27⅜ | Telex | | | 12 | 2469 | 35 | 34¼ | 34¼ | | — ⅛ |
| 35¼ | 33¼ | Tempin | .72 | 1.4 | 16 | 285 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | | |
| 43 | 34½ | Tennco | 3.04 | 7.6 | 54 | 3965 | 40¾ | 39¾ | 40⅛ | | — ⅛ |
| 83¼ | 61½ | Tencr pr | 7.40 | 8.2 | | 30 | 91 | 91 | 90½ | | + ½ |
| 23¾ | 12⅜ | Terdyn | | | 113 | 37 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 7½ | Tesoro | .40 | .4 | 12 | 331 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 19⅜ | Tesor pf | 2.16 | 9.4 | | 5 | 23 | 23 | 23 | | |
| 39⅜ | 22 | Texaco | 3.00 | 6.9 | 6 | 7230 | 33⅜ | 33¼ | 33⅜ | | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 18¼ | TxABc | 1.00 | 4.9 | | 3 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | | — ⅛ |
| 34¾ | 19⅛ | TexCm | 1.56 | 7.2 | 16 | 1390 | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21¼ | | |
| 41¼ | 29¼ | TexEst | 2.20 | 6.2 | 763 | 3828 | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | | + ⅛ |
| 58⅝ | 51¼ | TxETpf | 5.35e | 10.3 | | 2 | 52 | 52 | 52 | | |
| 14 | 6¾ | TexInd | .80 | 2.6 | 12 | 163 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | | — ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 8¼ | TexInst | 2.00 | 1.6 | | 1353 | 122 | 119¾ | 122 | | +3 |
| 6⅜ | 2¼ | TexInt | | | | 4299 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | | + ⅛ |
| 33½ | 23¾ | TxPac | .48 | 1.5 | 16 | 128 | 29¼ | 27¾ | 27¾ | | —1⅛ |
| 35¼ | 25⅜ | TexUtil | 2.68 | 8.8 | 7 | 5913 | 30¾ | 29¾ | 30¾ | | + ⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 10¾ | Textrn | | | | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 65¼ | 44½ | Textron | 1.80 | 3.2 | 10 | 1260 | 57 | 56¼ | 57 | | — ⅛ |
| 71 | 48½ | Textr pf | 2.28 | 3.2 | 10 | 2 | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ | | — ⅛ |
| 12½ | 7¾ | Thmlrs | | | | 55 | 10¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | | |
| 23⅜ | 17 | ThrmEl s | | | | 252 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | | |
| 49⅛ | 30½ | ThmBet | 1.52 | 3.5 | 19 | 111 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | | |
| 24⅛ | 15⅛ | Thomlin | .68b | 3.1 | 12 | 116 | 22¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 11¾ | ThmWed | .48 | 2.2 | 16 | 219 | 18¾ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | | — ⅛ |
| 19⅜ | 15¼ | ThrHly | .44 | 1.7 | 23 | 1451 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¾ | | |
| 14⅜ | 9¾ | Tidwtr | .20 | 2.1 | | 697 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5¾ | Tigerin | | | | 1012 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 7 | | — ⅛ |
| 91⅜ | 52 | Time | 1.00 | 1.1 | 28 | 4412 | 91 | 89¾ | 90½ | | — ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 13¾ | Timelx | | | 15 | 52 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | | |
| 48⅜ | 42¾ | TimesM | 1.80 | 2.2 | 20 | 1712 | 46⅝ | 44⅝ | 46⅜ | | +2⅜ |
| 33⅝ | 41¾ | Timken | 1.00 | 2.1 | | 1 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 6¼ | Titan | | | | 270 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | | — ⅛ |
| 13 | 10 | Titan pf | 1.00 | 8.2 | | 3 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | | |
| 31¼ | 25½ | Todshe | 1.32 | 4.8 | | 127 | 28¾ | 27 | 27½ | | + ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 15¾ | Tokhm s | .48 | 2.2 | 14 | 249 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | | |
| 21⅝ | 26¼ | TolEd pf | 3.72 | 12.4 | | 3 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | | |
| 32¾ | 27 | TolEd pf | 3.75 | 12.3 | | 3 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | | |
| 28⅜ | 18 | TolEd pf | 3.40 | 11.5 | | 2 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | | |
| 25⅝ | 18 | TolEd pf | 4.28 | 12.5 | | 2 | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | | |
| 25⅜ | 18 | TolEd pf | 2.28 | 10.6 | | 7 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | | —1⅛ |
| 21¾ | 16¾ | TolEd pf | 2.21 | 10.6 | | 7 |

## CURRENCY MARKETS

# Dollar Makes Strong Gains in N.Y.

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — The dollar rallied Friday in New York to close at its highest levels of the week.

"There was good corporate buying, albeit reluctant buying," a corporate dealer at a New York bank said.

"Company treasurers had their foreign revenue earmarked for quarter-end, and they didn't want to sell before then but a rising dollar forced them to do so."

Multinationals, which were hurt badly when they had to repatriate their foreign-currency earnings against the high dollar in the past few years, were hoping the dollar would weaken further before the end of June, giving them more dollars for their second-quarter earnings statements.

The dollar closed in New York at 2.2605 Deutsche marks, up from 2.2345 at Thursday's close; at 168.15 yen, up from 166.85; at 7.2135 French francs, up from 7.1325, and at 1.8555 Swiss francs, up from 1.8413.

The British pound fell below the key $1.50 mark, closing in New York at $1.4940, compared with $1.5065 on Thursday.

Another bank dealer attributed the dollar's strength to a conviction that the Federal Reserve Board "shows no signs, at least for now, of pushing interest rates lower despite the weak economy."

He said Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d was giving Japan and West Germany time to lower their interest rates before the United States takes any action.

"Baker has made it very clear, and we must take him at his word, that if our trading partners don't reflate their economies then the dollar will go lower," the dealer said. "For now, however, technical factors and market psychology are voting for a slightly stronger dollar."

Earlier, the dollar closed slightly higher in Europe in light trading that was confined to a narrow range.

The markets still appeared to be wary of taking new positions without clear new factors to indicate the dollar's course, dealers said.

The market seems to "have gone numb this week," a dealer in London said.

"People aren't sure what the next trend is going to be," another dealer said.

### London Dollar Rates

| Closing | Fri. | Thu. |
|---|---|---|
| Deutsche mark | 2.2443 | 2.2318 |
| Pound sterling | 1.5005 | 1.5045 |
| Japanese yen | 167.65 | 166.75 |
| Swiss franc | 1.8453 | 1.8378 |
| French franc | 7.1525 | 7.1300 |

*Source: Reuters*

The dollar closed in London at 2.2443 DM, up from 2.2318 DM at Thursday's close, and at 167.65 yen, up from 166.75.

The pound closed at $1.5005, down from $1.5045 at Thursday's close.

In other European trading Friday, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.2425 DM, up from 2.2285, and in Paris at 7.1600 French francs, up from 7.1190.

It closed in Zurich at 1.8478 Swiss francs, up from 1.8393.

*(UPI, Reuters, IHT)*

## Merchant Bank Established for French Region

*Reuters*

PARIS — Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, or CIAL, announced on Friday that it has established the first regional merchant bank in France.

The new Strasbourg-based bank, La Financière de Développement, will have initial capital of 40 million francs ($5.7 million), CIAL said.

CIAL will hold 61.75 percent of the initial equity. Insurance companies are expected to control the remainder.

CIAL said in a prepared statement that the decision to create such a bank was made in response to the technological revolution facing the banking industry and the growing diversification of banking activities.

## THE EUROMARKETS

# Trading Quiet Despite Rally in New York

By Christopher Pizzey

*Reuters*

LONDON — Most sectors of the Eurobond market ended little changed Friday in trading that was again dominated by professionals, dealers said.

A trader at a U.S. firm noted that the key U.S. 30-year long bond was staging a powerful rally in New York during the afternoon, having dropped in Japanese and European trading earlier. But, he added that prices here were showing little reaction.

"It's too close to the weekend to start going out and buying the market," he said.

Dollar-straight prices ended lower for the week, with many dealers still expressing doubt that the Federal Reserve Board will be in a position to ease monetary policy soon.

More than $1 billion of new dollar straights were launched for the week, but the lack of retail demand meant that most finished far outside their total fees, dealers said.

Floating-rate notes ended easier, but the $200-million note issue for the Bank of China remained stable around 99.95, well within the 15-basis-point selling concession.

Two floating-rate-note issues were launched in the morning. The Nationwide Building Society issued £250 million in notes paying 10 basis points over the three-month London interbank offered rate.

Traders generally regarded the 10-year offer as being tightly priced. It ended on the secondary market just within the 13-basis-point fees at 99.90 bid.

The other floater was a 100-million European-currency-unit issue for the Spanish national railway company. The 20-year issue has put options in years 12, 15 and 17 and pays 1/16 point over the three-month interbank offered rate.

The lead manager was Bank of America International, which quoted the issue above its par issue price at 100.05. It pays total fees of 60 basis points.

Mitsui & Co. (USA) issued a $100-million, three-year bond issue that has redemption linked to the New York Stock Exchange composite index. Redemption will be at a minimum of par, but if the index is above 166 on June 16, 1989, redemption will be over par.

## Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

*Via The Associated Press*

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Y** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10⅝ | 5⅝ | YankCo | | | 16 | 569 | 9⅛ | 8½ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 7¾ | YnkCo pf | 1.15 | 12.8 | | 17 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| **Z** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8⅞ | 3¾ | Zimer | | | | 92 | 6⅝ | 5⅞ | 6⅜ | + ⅜ |

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s)./1
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend./1
c — liquidating dividend./1
cld — called./1
d — new yearly low./1
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./1
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

## AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 33

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ATT Fd | AfilPubl s | Alza Corp | AlzaCp wi |
| AmFruct B | BDM Int s | Badger Mtr | BicCp s |
| BolarPhrm s | CityGas Fla | CotrFact | CurticeBrn |
| GraphTch | Hasbro | Hasbro pf | Helco |
| ICH Cp s | JohnstwnInd | LehighPr | NY Times |
| Pier 1 Inc w | ProffLam s | PropCapTr | RedlawInd |
| Ruddick Cp | Ruddick pf | Rykoff | SchelbErl s |
| TastyBaking | TechOps s | Teleflex s | TransTech |
| UnAirPrd | | | |

NEW LOWS 8

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ConOil Gas | Cubic | GatesLrjet | Iroquois Bd |
| MCO Res | Medicore wt | ScandFd n | TEC Inc |

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

# GPA Places $2.75-Billion Jet Order

*Reuters*

SHANNON, Ireland — Guinness Peat Aviation, a Shannon-based aircraft leasing company, said Friday that it had ordered 96 jet airliners worth $2.75 billion from Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the United States.

GPA said the order was the largest-ever U.S. aircraft purchase by a European company. In Seattle, Boeing said its share of the order was worth $2.3 billion.

The order is for 81 Boeing 737-300s and 400s, and 15 McDonnell Douglas MD-83s, together with options on a further 10 MD-80 series planes. GPA's chairman, Tony Ryan, said the company also was negotiating with Fokker NV and Airbus Industrie on possible orders for the F-100 and the A-320.

The new planes, which will be delivered from August 1987, will bring GPA's total aircraft fleet to 187.

"This order is in response to the rapidly growing demand for our operating lease service and the varying needs of our extensive customer list," Mr. Ryan said.

"We firmly believe that short-to-medium-range jets such as the B-737 and the MD-83 will always play a key role in the fleet structure of airlines throughout the world."

In Paris, a spokesman for CFM International Inc., the U.S.-French aero-engine concern, said it would supply 200 engines valued at $560 million for the Boeing portion of the order. CFM, currently the sole engine supplier for Boeing's 737-300 and 737-400 models, is jointly owned by SNECMA of France and General Electric Corp.

GPA, based at Shannon Airport in the west of Ireland, leases planes to airlines throughout the world. It was founded 10 years ago by Mr. Ryan in partnership with the Irish national carrier, Aer Lingus; Air Canada, and Guinness Peat, the London trading and merchant bank group.

Other principal shareholders are Japan's Mitsubishi Corp.; the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan; Prudential Insurance Co. of America and General Electric Credit Corp. The company completed a $125-million equity placement last April.

## COMPANY NOTES

**AEG AG** said group revenue in the first five months of the year totaled 3.9 billion Deutsche marks ($1.75 billion), slightly less than in the same period a year earlier.

**Allied Textile Cos.'** proposed acquisition of Berisfords Group PLC, will not be referred to the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the Trade and Industry Department announced.

**Essilor International**, France's leading optical company, is raising 205.5 million French francs ($28.9 million) through the issue of 100,000 shares without voting rights but with priority dividend rights. The shares will be priced at 2,055 francs. The issue will raise share capital by 10 million francs to 145.19 million.

**Fanuc Ltd.** of Japan and General Electric Co. of the United States will set up a factory-automation venture in the United States, Japan and Europe. The jointly owned GE Fanuc Automation Corp., based in Charlottesville, Virginia, and capitalized at $200 million, will produce the equipment.

**Générale Biscuit SA** is raising its dividend on 1985 results to 60 French francs ($8.45) a share from the 54 francs a share paid on 1984 results.

**KLM Royal Dutch Airlines** plans a private placement of commercial paper of up to $150 million on the U.S. credit market. Market sources said they expected the Dutch government airline to tap the U.S. market as early as next week.

**Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG**, 86-percent owned by ITT Corp. of the United States, said group revenue rose by a provisional 8.3 percent to more than 2 billion Deutsche marks ($900 million) in the first half of 1986.

**Swissair** reported that April revenues were down 9 percent, mainly because of unfavorable currency exchange rates. Industrywide weakness on North Atlantic routes led to a 4-percent decline in total passengers to 614,400.

**Turner & Newall PLC** is bidding for AE PLC on the basis of six new Turner ordinary shares plus £6 ($9) cash for every 10 AE ordinary shares. The offer would result in Turner's issuing about 59 million ordinary shares, or about 30 percent of its enlarged share capital, and in paying about £60 million.

## U.K. Clears Lloyds Bid For Standard Chartered

*Reuters*

LONDON — The Department of Trade and Industry said Friday that it has decided not to refer Lloyds Bank PLC's proposed acquisition of Standard Chartered PLC to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The board of the international bank based in London has rejected the £1.2-billion ($1.8-billion) Lloyds bid, saying it is too low.

## *Sulzbergers Tighten Grip On Times Co.*

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Citing family disputes that have led to the sale of several major American newspapers in recent months, The New York Times Co. took steps Thursday that assure continued control by the Ochs-Sulzberger family at least through the next generation.

The four children of Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger have agreed to place the voting stock they will inherit from her in new trusts and to restrict the sale of that stock to anyone outside the family. The children include the Times Co. chairman, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger.

The current Ochs Trust, which owns 80 percent of the Class B voting shares, was established by the late Times publisher, Adolph S. Ochs, for his daughter, Mrs. Sulzberger, and her descendants. The trust will expire when she dies.

If a family member wants to sell Class B stock, it must first be offered to the other three trusts. If they do not want it, The New York Times Co. itself could purchase the stock.

## CAMBRIDGE: *A New Tradition*

**(Continued from first finance page)**

ruined the university city of Oxford and were determined not to allow that to happen here," she said.

When International Business Machines Corp. tried to set up in Cambridge, it received a distinctly chilly reception and eventually went elsewhere.

The city was ill-prepared for the influx of the past decade. With the population already well over 100,000, house prices have doubled in the past six years, there are constant traffic jams in the narrow, winding streets, and critics say Cambridge's tranquil environment is under threat.

Merchant banks, lawyers, real estate agents and advertising agencies have added to the congestion by flocking into the city.

"There is a minority view that the growth should stop now because the city is bursting at the seams and its character is endangered," said the university director-general, Ken Edwards.

"But a majority believe that growth should continue if the development problems can be solved," he said.

"In a sense, it's already too late to talk of preserving sleepy old Cambridge," he said. "It's no longer a sleepy market town with a big university. It's a booming high-tech town with a big university."

## BUSINESS PROFILE / Piers Jacobs, Hong Kong's New Financial Secretary

# 'Gray' Man Hopes to Be Right Man for the Time

By Patrick Smith
*International Herald Tribune*

HONG KONG — Piers Jacobs has a hard act to follow.

Sir John Bremridge, his predecessor as Hong Kong's financial secretary, presided over an unusually challenging period in the British colony's development as a financial center. And he did so with a blustery vitality that would be difficult for anyone to match.

Mr. Jacobs, who took office on June 1, does not intend to try.

"Many people see me as a kind of gray man, I suppose," Mr. Jacobs said with the air of one slightly weary of the observation. "But then, you might argue that this is just what Hong Kong needs right now."

Such comments are typical of the soft-spoken career civil servant. But in spite of his reserve, Mr. Jacobs, 53, is expected to have little trouble finding challenges of his own.

Mr. Jacobs has assumed his duties as the government is evolving toward a more interventionist role in regulating Hong Kong's banks, markets and corporations. If he leaves a mark, many observers believe, it will be in advancing this transition smoothly in a financial environment that is changing as rapidly as others around the world.

As the same time, Mr. Jacobs must continue balancing regulating reform with the colony's entrepreneurial spirit. This task can only become more complicated, he suggests, as Hong Kong prepares for China's resumption of sovereignty in 1997, when Britain's leases expire.

Mr. Jacobs takes office just as the tumult that characterized Sir John's five-year tenure appears to have subsided. The new financial secretary is clearly hoping to oversee a period of increased stability and calm.

"John had a number of serious crises, and he had to fight them swiftly," Mr. Jacobs said in an interview last week.

"With a bit of luck, I'll have more time to reflect and plan for the future."

In effect, Mr. Jacobs will seek to advance beyond the somewhat reactive manner in which Sir John, under the force of events, administrated Hong Kong's economy but he will be able to do so largely because of policies that Sir John put in place.

"The framework is there for Piers to use," said Peter Wrangham, general manager of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. "We're now picking up the pieces and sorting out the legislative changes."

The changes have been many. Just before Mr. Jacobs took office, Hong Kong passed a new banking bill that provides for stricter official oversight of the banking sector. The legislation accompanied a long crisis during which Sir John financed the rescue of three local banks and lent official support to private takeovers of two others.

Mr. Jacobs also inherited a stable link between the Hong Kong and U.S. currencies, reorganized share and commodity markets, tougher company laws and a budget that Sir John turned from deficit to surplus without curtailing much needed infrastructure development.

Mr. Jacobs stresses continuity with regard to all of these policies. But he is clearly somewhat less attached to what he terms the "robust noninterventionism" for which Hong Kong has long been known.

He brushes aside local criticism, for instance, that in its recent rescue operations the government has effectively provided local banks with deposit insurance at public expense.

"I don't think the banking sector can assume we'll always bail out banks," Mr. Jacobs asserted. "But on the whole, it's better to be safe than sorry. We do have an obligation to the system as a whole."

He is considering whether an official tribunal that investigates insider trading in Hong Kong should be given increased authority. At present, the body's findings carry neither criminal nor civil sanctions.

"In regulatory terms, we have to move faster and be more responsive than we have been in the past," Mr. Jacobs said.

Mr. Jacobs was born in London and practiced law briefly before joining the colonial service here in 1962. As registrar general, he oversaw the revamping of local insurance regulations and was later appointed secretary for economic services.

GS
Piers Jacobs

"Having spent those years in the economics branch, Piers is well-equipped to take over," a senior local banker said. "I hope Hong Kong will have clearer sailing under him."

But many see in Mr. Jacobs' appointment the passing of an era. Sir John, it is often said, is likely to be the last of the dynamic officials Hong Kong has culled from the private sector.

Mr. Jacobs, by contrast, is said to lack the decisiveness of his predecessor, who entered public service after retiring as chairman of Swire Pacific Ltd., the local [illegible] the old-line trading house based in London.

"Under Bremridge we had a degree of protection from the banks and brokers, who can pull some hefty strings," a government official said. "Jacobs hasn't had the same exposure to forceful lobbying. He's not a man to push things past resistance."

Mr. Jacobs bristles at any suggestion that he will simply be running a machine that has already been oiled.

"I believe in building on what's there," he said. "But quite honestly you can't sit in this chair for a number of years without changing anything."

## GM's Australia Unit Says Its Loss Doubled in '85

*Reuters*

MELBOURNE — General Motors-Holden Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of General Motors Corp., said Friday that its net loss doubled to 100.4 million Australian dollars ($69.2 million) last year from 50.5 million dollars in 19[illegible]. Sales for the period rose 10 percent to 1.63 billion dollars from [illegible] billion.

The loss, the fourth successive yearly deficit after a small profit in 1981, was attributed to high interest rates, the depreciation of the Australian dollar and costs associated with introduction of new models and engines for unleaded gasoline.

## CZECH: *A Deceptive Consumeris[m]*

**(Continued from first finance page)**

investment, restrictions on researchers — for instance, copying machines are regarded as politically dangerous instruments and are closely controlled — and the lack of contact with Western engineers and managers.

Czechoslovakian officials are starting to talk as though they would like initiate changes [illegible] might improve the economy — without relaxing the curbs on individual freedom. By offering [illegible] citizens a higher level of consumption as a substitute for human rights, they continue to follow [the] line adopted after Soviet tanks crushed the "Prague Spring" [in] 1968.

## Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
*Via The Associated Press*

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | Sales in 100s | High | Low | 3 P.M. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |

# World Bank Fight With White House Over Brazil Loans

By Hobart Rowen
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and the World Bank are engaged in a bitter dispute about $1 billion in loans that the bank plans to extend to Brazil despite U.S. objections.

The bank's executive board Thursday overrode U.S. dissent to approve a $500-million loan to improve the operation of Brazil's hydroelectric industry and for energy conservation. The U.S. position was that the project would hurt the environment.

The bank also intends to act Monday on another $500-million loan to make agricultural production in Brazil more efficient, which the United States argues could generate new international food-surplus problems.

The arguments about the loans to Brazil came just a few days before Barber Conable, a former Republican U.S. representative from New York, is scheduled to succeed A.W. Clausen as World Bank president for a five-year term.

Reagan administration officials asked that the vote on the agricultural loan be delayed, but were rebuffed at the top executive level of the bank. In fact, the bank decided to put the issue before its executive board on Monday instead of Tuesday, as originally scheduled.

The United States has 20.9 percent of the weighted votes at the bank, and thus cannot block the loans without support from other governments.

"We are damned unhappy that the bank is not only not acceding to our request that the agricultural loan to Brazil be delayed, they're speeding it up in order to get it out of the door before Clausen leaves, so they can count it in their totals. And we think that is extremely shortsighted," a U.S. official said.

The administration contends that the agricultural loan would create problems in Congress "at the very time" that the administration is trying to get money for the International Development Association, the soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank.

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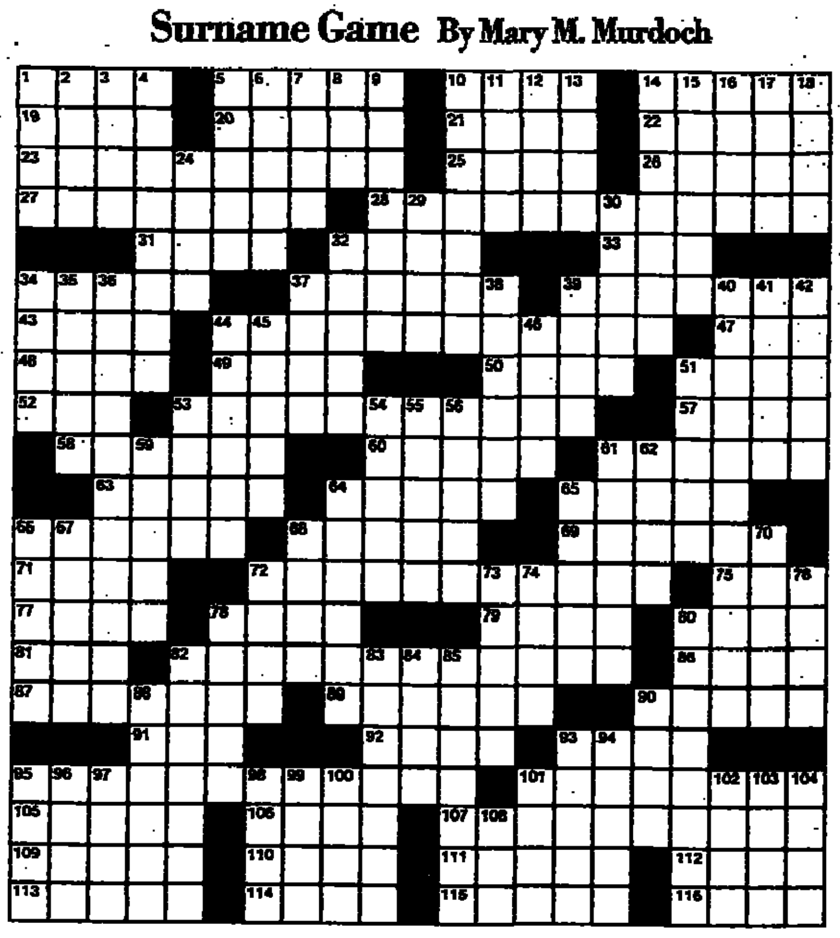
## Surname Game By Mary M. Murdoch



© *New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.*

**ACROSS**

1 Playwright Connelly
5 Talisman
Tots
Spectral type
Opposite of apterous
Abode of the Muses
1 Orenburg's river
2 "Lake —," Sargent painting
Talented actress?
Actress Rowlands
Electronic device
7 Cordial flavorings
Capricious actor?
S. Lewis's "— Timberlane"
Calls, in poker
Banker's Sallie
—
Eaglewood
Actress Granville
Small amount
Brickmaker's need
Dawdling Opry singer?
47 Chemical suffix
48 Monogram pt.
49 The Cat Nation
50 Barrie's dog-nurse
51 He wrote "Brave Men": 1944
52 Ariz. neighbor
53 High-strung actress?
57 Oboist's purchase
58 Like some movies
60 They're knitted at times
61 Sudden movements
63 Hogarth's "The — Progress"
64 Apprehensions
65 Estonian city
66 Groves on prairies
68 What shalom means
69 Outlanders
71 "— may look on a king"
72 Underworld actor?
75 Eureka!
77 A famous Virginia
78 Actress Deborah
79 South African settler
80 Slender shoot
81 City off.
82 Give-and-take actress?
86 Lagomorph
87 Dance center of a sort
89 Consolation
90 He wrote "The Seven-Per-Cent Solution"
91 Photographer's abbr.
92 Japanese monastery
93 Hilum
95 Note-taking actress?
101 Vacation site
105 Junctures
106 Lamb who wrote about a pig
107 Truthful actor of yore?
109 Certain rerun
110 Zest
111 Vitiate
112 Pickerelweed
113 Fuels
114 Heraldic term
115 "... — Danaos ...": Virgil
116 Put away

**DOWN**

Goya subject
Astronaut Bean
Gypsy lady
Turkish symbol
Contents of urnes
Parts of ships
Collections of sayings
Venezia's canals
"Lili —," old song
Masters local
11 German three
12 Rather and McGrew
13 Side dish
14 "— Soul," song hit of 1930
15 — up (appeared)
16 Old Irish capital
17 Sandarac tree
18 Strip of shoe leather
24 Sunglo and gowiddie
29 Trompe-l'— (illusion)
30 Diva Lucine
32 Cobbled
34 Related
35 QE2, e.g.
36 Late actor?
37 Soft cheese
38 Family of a well-known Baltimorean
39 Fictional skater
40 Missing actress?
41 Like some apartments
42 Yorkshire city
44 A Revolutionary officer and a Civil War commander
45 Birds of merit?
46 Lad, in Lyon
51 Jabber
53 Hunky-dory
54 "— up the pillars ...": Psalm 75
55 Austin of tennis
56 Biblical mountain
59 Certain photo finish
61 Compensation
62 One of triplets
64 Famous U.S. engineer
65 Toned down
66 Term of address
67 Fla. city
68 Averages
70 English draft horse
72 —-majesté
73 Rope fiber
74 Lost
76 Composer of "Ain't She Sweet?"
78 Shade of green
80 "The force ... that blasts — of trees": D. Thomas
82 Bobby, Tom et al.
83 Sight at 101 Across
84 Not windward
85 Wimpole St. name
88 License
90 Raincoats, for short
93 Catcher in the Rhine?
94 Ezra Pound product
95 Wet
96 African river
97 Art genre
98 Ballet leap
99 Luise Rainer role
100 Hue
101 Sink's alternative
102 Part of été
103 W.W. II battle site
104 Muscle
108 Bao —, former Vietnamese emperor

# BOOKS

**HE LIFE AND LEGEND OF JAY OULD**

*Maury Klein. Illustrated. 595 pages. 7.50. The Johns Hopkins University ess, Baltimore, Md. 21218.*

viewed by John Gross

HERE were no opinion polls in the 19th centu- ry, but if there had been, they would probably e shown that Jay Gould was the most hated erican of his time. Regularly execrated by the ss while he lived, unmourned at his death, he has ne down to posterity as a symbol of the robber ons at their worst — a pure predator, wholly crupulous and unrestrained in his greed.

his is the legend that Maury Klein has set out to rturn in his new biography of Gould. A tough gnment — but Klein, a professor of history at University of Rhode Island, has delved deep archives that most previous writers on Gould e ignored, and is able to back up his revisionist ertions with a multitude of telling details.

ach chapter in the book is prefaced by juicy tations denouncing Gould for the part he played one transaction after another, from his early olvement in the tannery business onward. In almost every case, Klein's reconstruction of the episode in question, though less stirring than the invective, shows that what actually happened was rather different, and that Gould's conduct was generally less discreditable or at any rate more complicated than the received account suggests.

Klein also proposes a new reading of Gould's career as a whole. Where he has traditionally been damned as a speculator, raiding and rigging markets for short-term gains, we are now asked to think of him as an empire-builder sustained by visions of a railroad system to match the nation's expansion, and a communications system as well.

Whether or not Klein carries revisionism too far when he assigns Gould a place "among the two or three most important figures in the development of the American industrial economy," he makes out a strong case for such a view. Even in the act of defending Gould, however, he is compelled to admit (albeit in a rather subdued fashion) that Gould's "business style" had its darker side, that he frequently took "a view of ethical and legal niceties that bordered on amorality."

Nor is it an unqualified compliment to stress Gould's role as an industrialist, bearing in mind what the industrialists of that era were like. On the day of judgment, the fact that he was less devious in some Wall Street maneuver than his enemies alleged may well seem a minor consideration beside the fact that he was a brutal strikebreaker, or that, after squeezing down the wages of the imported Chinese laborers who worked in his mines to $27 a month, he still thought he was paying them too much.

Quite often, in fact, the best that can be said on Gould's behalf is that he was no worse than most of his buccaneering contemporaries. But that still leaves the interesting question of how he came to be saddled with such a peculiarly unsavory reputation. Much of the black legend, as Klein demonstrates, was fashioned by the press. (The cartoons he reproduces must have been particularly effective.)

He was an outsider, a poor boy from upstate New York who made no attempt to ingratiate himself with the Wall Street establishment. Nor did he try to placate the public with donations and benefactions — in his will, characteristically, he left every cent to his family (and didn't even spare a thought for his servants).

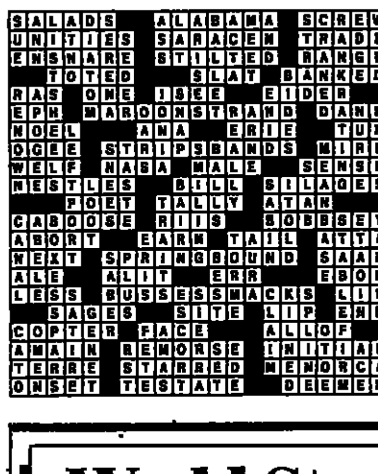
Over and above all this, there was some blend of qualities in his personality that clearly made it tempting to cast him as a villain — his cleverness, his secretiveness, his indifference to convention, his frail physique. (He was the least rugged of individualists, though even his detractors would have found it hard to accuse him of cowardice, as they often did, if they had known about his efforts to conceal the tuberculosis that finally killed him.)

Klein's previous books include a history of the Union Pacific Railroad, and he is at his most adept unraveling the extraordinarily complex railroad wars of the period.

By and large he succeeds at bringing to life the man behind the legend. His account of Gould's early years is especially rewarding (one of Gould's closest childhood friends, a classmate in the rural school he attended, was the future naturalist John Burroughs, who later said that the two people he dreamed about most outside his own family were Gould and Emerson). There are also some lively glimpses of Gould's business associates, and of the ultimate fate of his fortune at the hands of his children.

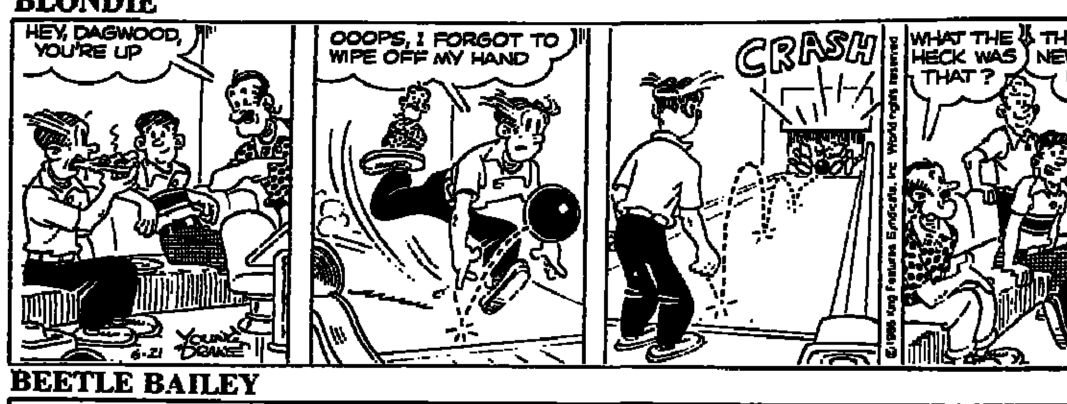
*John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.*

**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

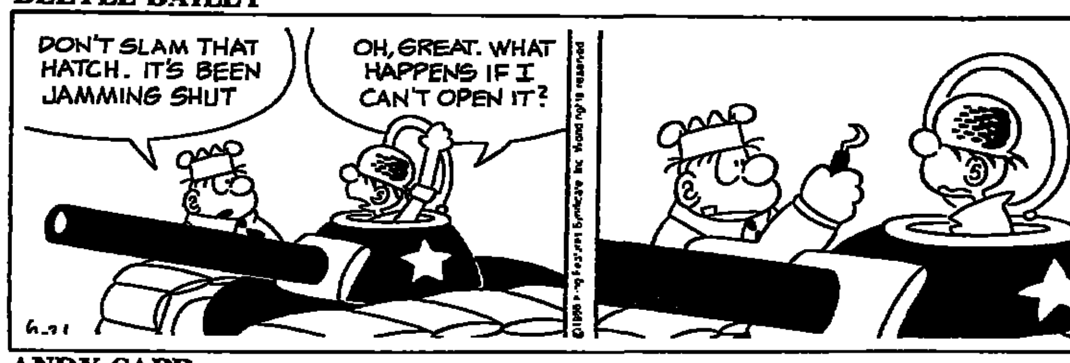



## PEANUTS

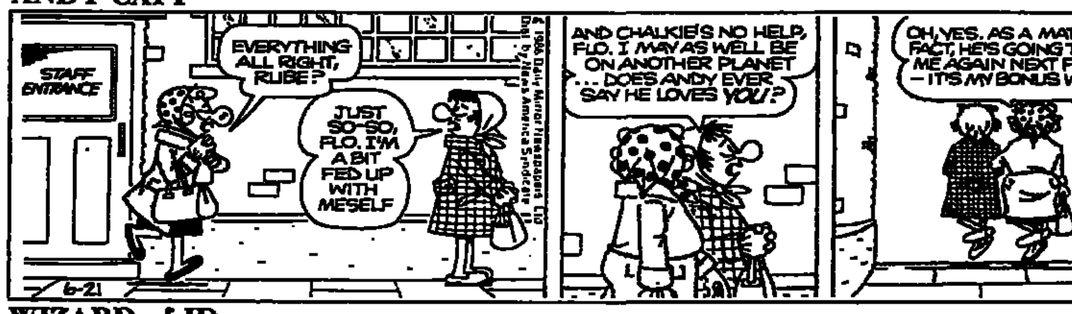
## BLONDIE




## BEETLE BAILEY



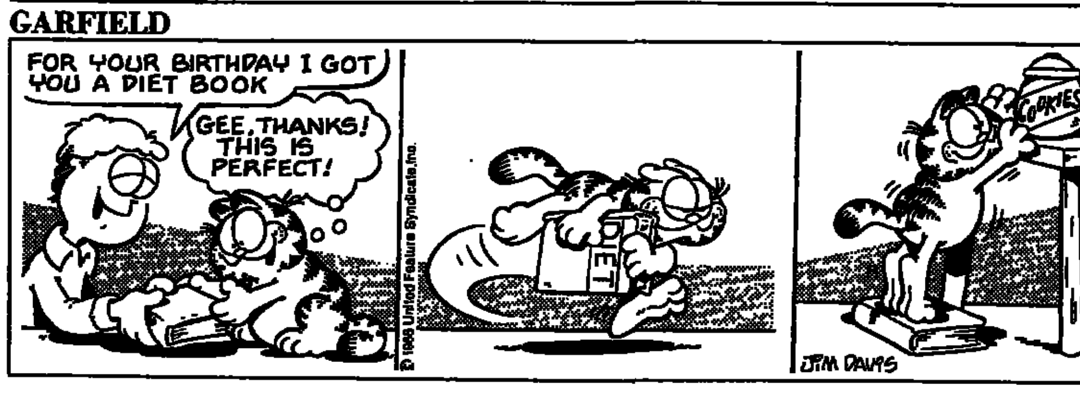

## ANDY CAPP



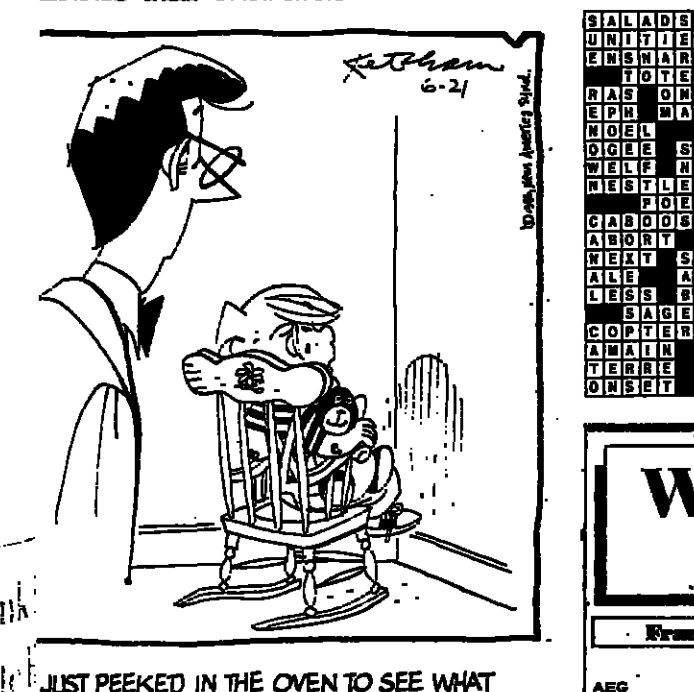

## WIZARD of ID

## REX MORGAN

## GARFIELD




## ENNIS THE MENACE



"JUST PEEKED IN THE OVEN TO SEE WHAT AS COOKIN'... AN' HER SOOFLAY SUNK."

# WEATHER

| ROPE | HIGH C | HIGH F | LOW C | LOW F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| rve | 23 | 73 | 14 | 57 | fr |
| erdam | 21 | 70 | 13 | 55 | fr |
| ns | 32 | 90 | 22 | 72 | fr |
| lona | 25 | 77 | 16 | 61 | cl |
| rade | 30 | 86 | 20 | 68 | cl |
| n | 26 | 79 | 15 | 59 | fr |
| sels | 25 | 77 | 15 | 59 | fr |
| arest | 30 | 86 | 15 | 59 | fr |
| pest | 29 | 84 | 18 | 64 | fr |
| nhagen | 15 | 59 | 11 | 52 | o |
| Del Sol | 29 | 84 | 19 | 66 | fr |
| n | 15 | 59 | 11 | 52 | cl |
| burgh | 12 | 54 | 9 | 48 | o |
| nce | 25 | 77 | 17 | 63 | o |
| kfurt | 29 | 84 | 19 | 66 | fr |
| va | 25 | 77 | 16 | 61 | cl |
| nki | 19 | 66 | 15 | 59 | o |
| bul | 29 | 84 | 19 | 66 | fr |
| almas | 22 | 72 | 18 | 64 | cl |
| n | 18 | 64 | 14 | 57 | o |
| n | 19 | 66 | 13 | 55 | o |
| id | 27 | 81 | 16 | 61 | o |
| | 25 | 77 | 18 | 64 | cl |
| w | 28 | 82 | 17 | 63 | cl |
| ch | 25 | 77 | 14 | 57 | fr |
| | 23 | 73 | 18 | 64 | cl |
| | 22 | 72 | 12 | 54 | cl |
| | 30 | 86 | 20 | 68 | cl |
| ne | 27 | 81 | 14 | 57 | fr |
| javik | 11 | 52 | 8 | 46 | o |
| | 22 | 72 | 15 | 59 | cl |
| kholm | 16 | 61 | 14 | 57 | r |
| bourg | 28 | 82 | 18 | 64 | fr |
| e | 27 | 81 | 17 | 63 | fr |
| a | 29 | 84 | 17 | 63 | cl |
| aw | 30 | 86 | 18 | 64 | fr |
| h | 27 | 81 | 15 | 59 | fr |
| **IDLE EAST** | | | | | |
| a | 23 | 73 | 9 | 48 | fr |
| t | — | — | — | — | na |
| ascus | — | — | 16 | 61 | fr |
| salem | 27 | 81 | 16 | 61 | fr |
| iv | 29 | 84 | 19 | 66 | cl |
| **ANIA** | | | | | |
| and | 14 | 57 | 13 | 55 | r |
| y | 17 | 63 | 10 | 50 | fr |

| ASIA | HIGH C | HIGH F | LOW C | LOW F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | 31 | 88 | 26 | 79 | cl |
| Beijing | 23 | 73 | 19 | 66 | o |
| Hong Kong | 31 | 88 | 28 | 82 | fr |
| Manila | 31 | 88 | 25 | 77 | o |
| New Delhi | 36 | 97 | 30 | 86 | cl |
| Seoul | 26 | 79 | 19 | 66 | cl |
| Shanghai | 28 | 82 | 24 | 75 | o |
| Singapore | 31 | 88 | 28 | 82 | fr |
| Taipei | 33 | 91 | 26 | 79 | o |
| Tokyo | 27 | 81 | 22 | 72 | sh |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | |
| Algiers | 35 | 95 | 19 | 66 | cl |
| Cairo | 35 | 95 | 21 | 70 | fr |
| Cape Town | 14 | 57 | 11 | 52 | r |
| Casablanca | 21 | 70 | 18 | 64 | o |
| Harare | 20 | 68 | 8 | 46 | fr |
| Lagos | 28 | 82 | 25 | 77 | o |
| Nairobi | — | — | — | — | na |
| Tunis | 28 | 82 | 17 | 63 | o |
| **LATIN AMERICA** | | | | | |
| Buenos Aires | 15 | 59 | 11 | 52 | cl |
| Caracas | 28 | 82 | 20 | 68 | cl |
| Lima | 18 | 64 | 15 | 59 | r |
| Mexico City | 25 | 78 | 14 | 57 | pc |
| Rio de Janeiro | — | — | — | — | na |
| **NORTH AMERICA** | | | | | |
| Anchorage | 16 | 61 | 11 | 52 | cl |
| Atlanta | 33 | 91 | 20 | 68 | fr |
| Boston | 16 | 61 | 10 | 50 | pc |
| Chicago | 27 | 81 | 15 | 59 | pc |
| Denver | 29 | 85 | 14 | 57 | pc |
| Detroit | 24 | 75 | 10 | 50 | fr |
| Honolulu | 31 | 88 | 23 | 73 | pc |
| Houston | 33 | 91 | 23 | 73 | pc |
| Los Angeles | 26 | 79 | 16 | 61 | fr |
| Miami | 31 | 88 | 24 | 75 | st |
| Minneapolis | 30 | 86 | 19 | 66 | pc |
| Montreal | 21 | 70 | 8 | 46 | fr |
| Nassau | 32 | 90 | 21 | 70 | fr |
| New York | 22 | 72 | 13 | 55 | fr |
| San Francisco | 21 | 70 | 14 | 57 | fr |
| Seattle | 19 | 66 | 10 | 50 | cl |
| Toronto | 21 | 70 | 11 | 52 | cl |
| Washington | 27 | 80 | 15 | 59 | pc |

loudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; howers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

RDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. 28 — 19 (82 — 66). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 20 — 15 (68 — 59). MADRID: . Temp. 26 — 15 (79 — 59). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 24 — 15 (75 — 59). : Stormy. Temp. 30 — 19 (86 — 66). ROME: Fair. Temp. 26 — 17 (79 — 63). AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 27 — 15 (81 — 59). BANGKOK: derstorms. Temp. 31 — 25 (88 — 77). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 32 — 28 82). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 33 — 23 (91 — 73). SEOUL: Showers. 27 — 16 (81 — 61). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31 — 27 (88 — 81). TOKYO: Temp. 27 — 17 (81 — 63).

# World Stock Markets

*Via Agence France-Presse June 20*

*Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.*

**Frankfurt**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| AEG | 314 | 324 |
| Allianz Vers | 2335 | 2508 |
| Altana | 405 | 410 |
| BASF | 285.70 | 294 |
| Bayer | 295 | 317.80 |
| Bay. Hypo bank | 567 | 594.50 |
| Bay Vereinsbank | 545 | 565 |
| BBC | 305 | 303 |
| BHF-Bank | 510 | 521 |
| BMW | 591 | 604 |
| Commerzbank | 309.50 | 321.20 |
| Conti Gummi | 277 | 280.50 |
| Daimler-Benz | 1389 | 1412 |
| Degussa | 440.50 | 447 |
| Deutsche Babcock | 194 | 193 |
| Deutsche Bank | 787 | 809 |
| Dresdner Bank | 417.50 | 435 |
| GHH | N.Q. | — |
| Harpener | 350 | 360 |
| Henkel | 412 | 414 |
| Hochtief | 1000 | 1050 |
| Hoechst | 265.50 | 275.50 |
| Hoesch | 180 | 181 |
| Horten | 188.50 | 189 |
| Hussel | 537 | 520.50 |
| IWKA | 292 | 290 |
| Kali + Salz | 249.50 | 257 |
| Karstadt | 351.50 | 349 |
| Kaufhof | 459.80 | 465 |
| Kloeckner H-D | 230 | 236 |
| Kloeckner Werke | 87.50 | 88.70 |
| Krupp Stahl | 160.80 | 160.50 |
| Linde | 681 | 705 |
| Lufthansa | 208 | 208 |
| MAN | 228 | 243.50 |
| Mannesmann | 212.50 | 210.50 |
| Muench Rueck | 2885 | 2950 |
| Nixdorf | 580.70 | 590 |
| PKI | 808 | 805 |
| Porsche | 1035 | 1047 |
| Preussag | 195 | 201 |
| PWA | 237 | 245 |
| RWE | 223.50 | 223 |
| Rheinmetall | 385 | 390 |
| Schering | 570 | 594 |
| SEL | 358 | 358.50 |
| Siemens | 634 | 651.70 |
| Thyssen | 163.50 | 165 |
| Veba | 287 | 292 |
| Volkswagenwerk | 547.50 | 563 |
| Wella | 795 | 798 |

Commerzbank Index: 1951.30
Previous: 2065.80

**Hong Kong**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Bk East Asia | 18 | 18.50 |
| Cathay Pacific | 5.60 | 5.60 |
| Cheung Kong | 20.80 | 20.80 |
| China Light | 16.10 | 16.30 |
| Green Island | 7.85 | 7.95 |
| Hang Seng Bank | 35 | 35.25 |
| Henderson | 2.15 | 2.175 |
| China Gas | 15.80 | 16 |
| HK Electric | 8.90 | 8.95 |
| HK Realty A | 10.50 | 10.50 |
| HK Hotels | 36 | 36.25 |
| HK Land | 5.85 | 5.90 |
| HK Shang Bank | 6.85 | 6.85 |
| HK Telephone | 11.90 | 12 |
| HK Yaumatei | 2.975 | 2.90 |
| HK Wharf | 7.05 | 7.05 |
| Hutch Whampoa | 29.40 | 29.20 |
| Hysan | 0.67 | 0.66 |
| Jardine | 12.50 | 12.80 |
| Jardine Sec | 12.30 | 12.40 |
| Kowloon Motor | 8.70 | 8.75 |
| Miramar Hotel | 3.775 | 3.825 |
| New World | 6.20 | 6.10 |
| SHK Props | 12.50 | 12.50 |
| Stelux | 1.63 | 1.65 |
| Swire Pacific A | 12.40 | 12.40 |
| Tai Cheung | 1.93 | 1.93 |
| Wing On Co | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| Winsor | 8.50 | 8.65 |
| World Int'l | 2.425 | 2.475 |

Hang Seng Index: 1781.84
Previous: 1789.79

**Milan**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Banca Comm | 24600 | 25200 |
| Cigahotels | 4751 | 4950 |
| CIR | 11990 | 12700 |
| Cred Ital | 3510 | 3625 |
| Eridania | 5070 | 5020 |
| Farmitalia | 13500 | 13800 |
| Fiat | 11435 | 11595 |
| Generali | 120000 | 127975 |
| IFI | 23000 | 24950 |
| Italcementi | 69850 | 70350 |
| Italgas | 2857 | 3000 |
| Italmobiliari | 107000 | 113500 |
| Mediobanca | 211000 | 222500 |
| Montedison | 3185 | 3260 |
| NBA | 3499 | 3575 |
| Olivetti | 14750 | 15790 |
| Pirelli | 5048 | 5150 |
| RAS | 48600 | 52000 |
| Rinascente | 1001 | 1040 |
| SIP | 3190 | 3390 |
| SME | 2251 | 2495 |
| Snia | 5080 | 5090 |
| Standa | 12100 | 14000 |
| Stet | 5350 | 5500 |

MIB Current Index: N.A.
Previous: 1467

**Singapore**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Cerebos | 3.10 | 3.12 |
| Cold Storage | 3.06 | 3.24 |
| DBS | 4.95 | 4.80 |
| Fraser Neave | 7.50 | 7.25 |
| Haw Par | 2.92 | 2.90 |
| Hume | 2.07 | 2 |
| Inchcape | 2.24 | 2.20 |
| Lum Chong | 0.99 | 0.965 |
| Malayan Banking | 3.92 | 3.72 |
| OCBC | 7.55 | 7.40 |
| OUB | 3.10 | 2.98 |
| OUE | 2.49 | 2.31 |
| Shangri-la | 2.75 | 2.73 |
| Sime Darby | 1.49 | 1.42 |
| S'pore Airlines | 6.95 | 6.75 |
| S'pore Land | 3.70 | 3.52 |
| S'pore Press | 7.55 | 7.20 |
| S Steamship | 1.25 | 1.09 |
| St Trading | 3.30 | 3.12 |
| UOB | 4.08 | 4 |
| United Overseas | 1.21 | 1.23 |

Straits Times Ind Index: 762.41
Previous: 746.48

**Sydney**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| ACI | 3.55 | 3.55 |
| ANZ | 5.12 | 5.06 |
| BHP | 8.80 | 8.84 |
| Boral | 4.68 | 4.58 |
| Bougainville | 2.65 | 2.62 |
| Coles Myer | 5.50 | 5.32 |
| Comalco | 2.32 | 2.30 |
| CRA | 6.20 | 6.30 |
| CSR | 3.40 | 3.39 |
| Dunlop | 3.42 | 3.20 |
| Elders Ixl | 4.75 | 4.60 |
| ICI Australia | 2.65 | 2.70 |
| Magellan | 1.25 | 1.32 |
| MIM | 2.16 | 2.32 |
| Nat Aust Bank | 5.80 | 5.74 |
| News Corp | 21.20 | 19.50 |
| N Broken Hill | 1.88 | 1.89 |
| Poseidon | 3 | 3 |
| Qld Coal Trust | 1.72 | 1.71 |
| Santos | 3.95 | 3.88 |
| Thomas Nation | 3.50 | 3.30 |
| Western Mining | 3.18 | 3.22 |
| Westpac Banking | 4.90 | 4.78 |
| Woodside | 0.93 | 0.93 |

All Ordinaries Index: 1214.70
Previous: 1209.60

**Tokyo**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Akai | 574 | 556 |
| Asahi Chemical | 830 | 826 |
| Asahi Glass | 1240 | 1240 |
| Bank of Tokyo | 800 | 799 |
| Bridgestone | 710 | 706 |
| Canon | 1030 | 1010 |
| Casio | 1560 | 1600 |
| C.Itoh | 490 | 483 |
| Dai Nippon Print | 1970 | 1950 |
| Daiwa House | 1410 | 1370 |
| Daiwa Securities | 1660 | 1640 |
| Fanuc | 6610 | 6700 |
| Fuji Bank | 1560 | 1510 |
| Fuji Photo | 2780 | 2780 |
| Fujitsu | 940 | 970 |
| Hitachi | 857 | 863 |
| Hitachi Cable | 920 | 937 |
| Honda | 1150 | 1160 |
| Japan Air Lines | 10400 | 10900 |
| Kajima | 891 | 880 |
| Kansai Power | 2600 | 2520 |
| Kawasaki Steel | 190 | 186 |
| Kirin Brewery | 1480 | 1460 |
| Komatsu | 490 | 486 |
| Kubota | 380 | 366 |
| Kyocera | 4020 | 4010 |
| Matsu Elec Inds | 1480 | 1490 |
| Matsu Elec Works | 1370 | 1400 |
| Mitsubishi Bank | 1480 | 1450 |
| Mitsubishi Chem | 773 | 749 |
| Mitsubishi Elec | 349 | 344 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 417 | 383 |
| Mitsubishi Corp | 775 | 765 |
| Mitsui and Co | 471 | 462 |
| Mitsukoshi | 1300 | 1180 |
| Mitsumi | N.Q. | 1090 |
| NEC | 1510 | 1500 |
| NGK Insulators | 932 | 956 |
| Nikko Sec | 1220 | 1210 |
| Nippon Kogaku | 1080 | 1120 |
| Nippon Oil | 1210 | 1240 |
| Nippon Steel | 181 | 175 |
| Nippon Yusen | 455 | 443 |
| Nissan | 580 | 558 |
| Nomura Sec | 2250 | 2220 |
| Olympus | 1140 | 1180 |
| Pioneer | 2270 | 2400 |
| Ricoh | 896 | 910 |
| Sharp | 983 | 989 |
| Shimazu | 1050 | 1100 |
| Shinetsu Chemical | 1170 | 1180 |
| Sony | 3400 | 3450 |
| Sumitomo Bank | 1840 | 1830 |
| Sumitomo Chem | 421 | 399 |
| Sumitomo Marine | 952 | 910 |
| Sumitomo Metal | 161 | 154 |
| Taisei Corp | 537 | 540 |
| Taisho Marine | 835 | 803 |
| Takeda Chem | 1590 | 1590 |
| TDK | 3740 | 3750 |
| Teijin | 514 | 515 |
| Tokio Marine | 1370 | 1320 |
| Tokyo Elec. Power | 4170 | 3990 |
| Toppan Printing | 1570 | 1550 |
| Toray Ind | 566 | 565 |
| Toshiba | 405 | 407 |
| Toyota | 1550 | 1550 |
| Yamaichi Sec | 1190 | 1200 |

Nikkei 225: 17483.13
Previous: 17177.97
New Index: 1344.56
Previous: 1329.12

**Zurich**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Adia | 6450 | 6525 |
| Alusuisse | 720 | 720 |
| Autophon | 7775 | 7800 |
| Bank Leu | 3650 | 3425 |
| Brown Boveri | 1860 | 1860 |
| Ciba Geigy | 3640 | 3700 |
| Credit Suisse | 3720 | 3710 |
| Electrowatt | 3425 | 3400 |
| Interdiscount | 5200 | 5100 |
| Jacob Suchard | 8175 | 8300 |
| Jelmoli | 3500 | 3500 |
| Landis Gyr | 1810 | 1810 |
| Moevenpick | 6925 | 6980 |
| Nestle | 8320 | 8225 |
| Oerlikon-B | 1940 | 1930 |
| Roche Baby | 11325 | 11400 |
| Sandoz | 1720 | 1710 |
| Schindler | 3900 | 3925 |
| Sulzer | 593 | 595 |
| Surveillance | 6075 | 5950 |
| Swissair | 1650 | 1620 |
| SBC | 541 | 540 |
| Swiss Reinsurance | 3400 | 3400 |
| Swiss Volksbank | 2500 | 2470 |
| Union Bank | 5700 | 5600 |
| Winterthur | 6500 | 6400 |
| Zurich Ins | 3400 | 3400 |

SBC Index: 639.10
Previous: 628.40

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

**Toronto** *June 19*

*Canadian stocks via AP*

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2760 | Abti Prce | $25 | 24¾ | 25 | |
| 5140 | Agnico E | $21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 250 | Agra Ind A | $16 | 16 | 16 | + ¼ |
| 57600 | Alt Energy | $11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 4500 | Alta Nat | $13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 8881 | Algoma St | $15 | 14¾ | 15 | + ¼ |
| 9720 | A Barick | $14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | |
| 54305 | Atco I f | $9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 52482 | BCED | 420 | 405 | 410 | —10 |
| 151 | BP Canada | $29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 13889 | Bank BC | 330 | 325 | 330 | |
| 161310 | Bank N S | $16 | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 9400 | Baton | $25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 7417 | Bonanza R | 165 | 165 | 165 | + 5 |
| 3600 | Bralorne | 152 | 152 | 152 | + 2 |
| 4250 | Bramalea | $20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 129492 | BCFP | $13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | |
| 8465 | BC Res | 138 | 136 | 136 | — 2 |
| 33790 | BC Phone | $27⅝ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ¾ |
| 10943 | Brunswk | $14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 650 | Budd Can | $34½ | 34½ | 34½ | — ½ |
| 84435 | CAE | $23¼ | 22⅞ | 23¼ | + ½ |
| 200 | CCL A | $18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | + ¼ |
| 5770 | CCL B f | $18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | + ¾ |
| 3702 | Cad Frv | $19¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 1400 | Campeau f | $27¼ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9724 | C Nor West | $15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| 2570 | C Packrs | $44⅝ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 1000 | Can Trust | $51 | 50½ | 51 | + ½ |
| 401 | C Tung | $9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 100 | CGE | $102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 88699 | CI Bk Com | $18 | 17⅞ | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 37473 | CTire A f | $14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 500 | Cara | $32⅝ | 32¼ | 32⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14900 | Celanese | $17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅜ |
| 500 | Celan 175 p | $20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ¼ |
| 3177 | Centrl Tr | $22½ | 21½ | 22½ | + ¾ |
| 5 | CHUM | $56½ | 56½ | 56½ | — ⅜ |
| 45825 | Cineplex | $22¼ | 21⅞ | 22 | — ⅛ |
| 11350 | C Distb A | $7⅝ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| 9700 | CDistb B f | $7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 14945 | CTL Bank | $10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| 10000 | Conwest A | $9 | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 4500 | Coseka R | 116 | 116 | 116 | — 3 |
| 400 | Conran A | $17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| 5687 | Crownx | $33¾ | 33½ | 33⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3800 | Czar Res | 130 | 130 | 130 | |
| 5175 | Denison A p | $6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 8025 | Denison B f | $6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 300 | Develcon | 350 | 350 | 350 | |
| 52000 | Dicknsn A f | $7 | 6¾ | 7 | + ¼ |
| 7100 | Dicknsn B | $6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 88790 | Dofasco | $29⅝ | 29½ | 29⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 300 | Du Pont A | $33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 80483 | Dylex A | $18⅝ | 18¼ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 1150 | Elcthom X | $12⅜ | 12 | 12 | — ¼ |
| 1500 | Emco | $30⅝ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 100 | FCA Intl | $17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 14693 | C Falcon C | $18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 17218 | Ficnbrdge | $21⅞ | 21¼ | 21½ | — ¼ |
| 45560 | Fed Ind A | $18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 400 | Fed Plan | $31 | 30½ | 30½ | —1½ |
| 62500 | F City Fin | $16½ | 16 | 16 | — ¾ |
| 50 | Gendis A | $21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 1900 | Geac Comp | $5½ | 5 | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| 200 | Gibraltar | $10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 4400 | Goldcorp f | $6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 200 | Goodyear | $42 | 41½ | 42 | + 1 |
| 800 | Graft G | $22 | 21½ | 21¾ | + ¼ |
| 3000 | GL Forest | $24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | + ¼ |
| 2819 | Greyhnd | $27¼ | 26½ | 26½ | — 1 |
| 100 | H Group A | 460 | 460 | 460 | |
| 4900 | Hawker | $27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 22964 | Hayes D | $14¼ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 12450 | Hees Intl | $34½ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 300 | Hollinger I | $24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 7820 | H Bay Co | $29½ | 29¼ | 29¼ | |
| 45200 | Imasco | $34⅝ | 34½ | 34½ | |
| 92250 | Indal | $18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 282 | Inglis | $21¾ | 21⅜ | 21¾ | +1¾ |
| 2200 | Inland Gas | $11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| 7900 | I Corona o | $20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 37250 | Intl Thom | $11¾ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | + ⅛ |
| 15231 | Inter Pipe | $44 | 43½ | 43⅝ | |
| 800 | Ipsco | $9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 2500 | Jannock | $28¼ | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| 200 | Kelsey H | $26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1800 | Kerr Add | $15¾ | 15⅝ | 15¾ | + ⅛ |
| 5373 | Labatt | $46⅝ | 46½ | 46½ | — ⅛ |
| 1200 | Lacana | $8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 100 | LOnt Cem | $25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5313 | Loblaw Co | $13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | + ¼ |
| 3300 | Lumonics | $14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 78047 | Magna A f | $34⅝ | 34 | 34¼ | + ⅜ |
| 603 | MDS H A | $17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ⅛ |
| 15150 | MICC | $7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ¼ |
| 8691 | Mclan H X | $19¼ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 689 | Maritime f | $15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 7300 | Merland E | 181 | 180 | 181 | — 2 |
| 5467 | Molson A f | $30 | 29⅞ | 30 | |
| 2900 | Murphy | $19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 3677 | Nabisco L | $41⅞ | 41¼ | 41¼ | — ¾ |
| 39831 | Noranda | $18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | |
| 741 | Norcen | $13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 77037 | Nva AltA f | 470 | 460 | 470 | + 5 |
| 400 | Nowsco W | $10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ¼ |
| 6364 | NuWst sp A | 30 | 29 | 29 | |
| 35890 | Omnibus o | 485 | 475 | 480 | + 5 |
| 22720 | Oshawa A f | $44½ | 43½ | 44 | — ⅜ |
| 2650 | Pac W Airln | $14¾ | 14⅛ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| 400 | Pamour | $10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅜ |
| 2420 | PanCan P | $24 | 23¾ | 24 | + ¼ |
| 500 | Pembina | $15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 350 | Pine Point | $13 | 13 | 13 | + ¼ |
| 40675 | Placer | $23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23¾ | |
| 4800 | Que Sturg o | 460 | 440 | 450 | —10 |
| 5100 | Rayrock f | $6 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | |
| 3500 | Redpath | $25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | |
| 860 | ReedSt 1 Sp | $53 | 52 | 52 | |
| 31944 | Rogers A | $25 | 24¼ | 24⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 1200 | Roman | $9 | 8⅞ | 9 | — ⅜ |
| 6870 | Sceptre | 270 | 266 | 266 | — 4 |
| 198650 | Scotts f | $39⅝ | 39¼ | 39⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 61314 | Sears Can | $14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | + ¼ |
| 2800 | SHL Systm | $26 | 25¾ | 25⅞ | — ¼ |
| 11200 | Selkirk A f | $24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 12628 | Shell Can | $23¼ | 22¾ | 23 | + ⅜ |
| 3600 | Sherritt | $6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 50 | Slater B f | $14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 33620 | Southam | $24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | + ⅛ |
| 22000 | Spar Aero f | $27 | 26¾ | 26⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 121122 | Stelco A | $24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24½ | — ¼ |
| 17000 | Sulpitro | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 1610 | Teck Cor A | $23¼ | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 20560 | Teck B f | $23⅜ | 23 | 23 | — ¼ |
| 7607 | Tex Can | $26¾ | 26⅜ | 26½ | + ¼ |
| 39565 | Thom N A | $31⅞ | 31¼ | 31⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 93893 | Tor Dm Bk | $23⅛ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | — ¼ |
| 25505 | Torstar B f | $32⅛ | 31⅛ | 32 | + 1 |
| 18400 | Traders A f | $49½ | 49 | 49 | — ½ |
| 250 | Trns Mt | $12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ¼ |
| 2500 | Trinity Res | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| 80602 | TrnAlta UA | $28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | + ⅛ |
| 46946 | TrCan PL | $17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| 218512 | Trimac | 220 | 210 | 220 | |
| 18635 | Trilon A | $34½ | 33¾ | 34½ | + ½ |
| 572 | Trizec A f | $38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 6182 | Turbo | 499 | 481½ | 491½ | + 1 |
| 16991 | Unicorp A f | $10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7363 | U Entprise | $12 | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 103 | U Keno | $7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 6100 | Versil A f | 260 | 250 | 260 | + 5 |
| 9900 | Vestgron | 61 | 55 | 60 | — 1 |
| 4070 | Wardair | $15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1100 | Westmin | $8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 25896 | Weston | $33 | 32⅝ | 33 | + ¼ |
| 6982 | Woodwd A | $7⅛ | 7 | 7 | |

Total sales 14,522,133 shares

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| TSE 300 Index: | 3,060.20 | 3,066.80 |

**Montreal** *June 19*

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10843 | Bank Mont | $32⅝ | 32⅜ | 32¾ | + ⅛ |
| 5800 | BombrdrA | $21⅞ | 21½ | 21¾ | |
| 9955 | BombrdrB | $21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21¼ | + ⅛ |
| 1404 | CB Pak | $26½ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 139523 | Cascades | $17⅞ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | CIL | $31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 12220 | ConBam | $25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 6122 | DomTxtA | $22⅛ | 21¾ | 22 | + ¼ |
| 3485 | MnlTrst | $26⅞ | 26⅛ | 26⅞ | + ¼ |
| 15056 | NatBk Cda | $28⅝ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | |
| 11454 | Noverco | $11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | |
| 30495 | Power Corp | $19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| 12239 | Provigo | $20¾ | 20½ | 20⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 5500 | RollandA | $30 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2000 | RollandB | $30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 11590 | Royal Bank | $32¼ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1400 | RoyTrstco | $32 | 31¾ | 32 | +1 |
| 1600 | SteinbrgA | $43¾ | 43½ | 43½ | |

Total Sales 3,458,320 shares.

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Industrials Index: | 1,424.69 | 1,434.73 |

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**Sports News, Pages 10 and 11**

# Ella Fitzgerald: Letting the Personality Shine Through

By John Rockwell
*New York Times Service*

CHICAGO — Last month, Ella Fitzgerald, the serene classicist of American song, was awarded an honorary doctorate of music by Yale University. "Not bad," she said with her modest good humor a few days later in a Chicago hotel room, "for someone who only studied music to get that half credit in high school."

Yale's doctorate was something like her seventh. This is a woman who has collaborated with the best, from Duke Ellington and Count Basie to Nelson Riddle to Frank Sinatra, Sarah Vaughan and Louis Armstrong, and won every award she might have aspired to. "I never knew how good our songs were," Ira Gershwin once said, "until I heard Ella Fitzgerald sing them."

Yet Yale was special, and not just because it's Yale. In 1935 a painfully shy teen-ager entered a talent contest at the Apollo Theater in Harlem. She had meant to dance, but stage fright diverted her into imitating her idol, whom she still refers to with a big smile as "Miss Connee Boswell."

Fitzgerald won the contest. More important, she attracted the interest of the bandleader Chick Webb, who eventually became her legal guardian. Webb took her up to a college gig at Yale, and told her that if she pleased the college audience, he'd hire her. She did, and he did, and the now 51-year-old legend of Ella, incontestably America's greatest woman jazz-pop singer, was born.

The latest installment in that legend is the opening of the JVC (formerly Kool, formerly Newport) Jazz Festival, at Avery Fisher Hall in New York. George Wein's festivals often seem overweighted in the direction of nostalgia. But her accomplishments are so immense and longstanding that no one would dare object.

Fitzgerald owes her eminence in American music to a constellation of talents. There are her musical gifts, but what may come first of all is the way her genuinely lovable personality shines through her singing. Seated on a couch in her hotel suite — she was in Chicago to sing for an advertising convention — she looked frail at first. Fitzgerald used to be a big woman; now she seems almost drawn, with prim attire, thick glasses and a worried look.

She began talking almost formally, polite but shy. As her apprehensions eased into smiles, she spoke alertly and frankly, without ever denigrating a soul (her most frequent interjection, whenever she spoke of a deceased collaborator, was "God bless the dead").

An example of her lack of pretense came with a no doubt embarrassing question about what it felt like to be a legend and just when she noticed a change in people's response to her, from affection to veneration. She didn't duck the question.

"I don't think I noticed it at first," she answered. "But when Norman Granz and I began recording the 'songbook' series in the mid-'50s, it just seemed that more people began to like my singing. The awards I started winning didn't make me feel important, but they made me realize people loved me. And then when kids started calling me 'Ella' — half of them never even mentioned 'Ella Fitzgerald' — just 'Ella.'"

Behind her personality lurk a multitude of specifically musical gifts. There's the voice itself. She has a silvery, almost girlish instrument that manages to achieve the key technical goal of opera singers — the smooth passage from the mid-register up into the vibrant upper soprano register — without taking on the fruity roundness of tone non-opera fans object to with opera singing. Her upper register might best be called a falsetto, rather than a true soprano extension. Yet she avoids the pale fragility of a really undeveloped falsetto, and she keeps her mid-range light and flexible to balance with the rest of her voice.

She has a sense of pitch, and more crucially a sense of harmony, that make her the envy of skilled jazz instrumentalists. She can not only hit whatever note she wishes, bending it and coloring it at will, but knows just the right note to select from the possibilities flying past her in the heat of jazz improvisation. The way she can shade a pitch, or slither up or down a chromatic scale, or pick out the most piquantly expressive note in a chord, reveals a consummate musician, however informal her training.

Tony Esparza

"The awards . . . made me realize people loved me."

Voice and musicianship are still lost without style, though, and from her note-to-note inflections and embellishments to her overall sure sense of herself as a singer, Fitzgerald projects charm and charity into vocal performances that are always balanced and generous. She has a remarkable stylistic range, from bop and scat to pop balladry, from classic American songwriters to innocently trashy Tin Pan Alley types of the 1940s to such selected contemporary songwriters as Paul Williams and Stevie Wonder to improvisations with the great names of modern jazz. She ties all those threads together into a statement about herself and about American popular music that few have come close to matching.

Her diversity has led some who care about such matters to worry about whether she should be called a jazz singer or a pop singer. The truth is, she's both, and we are the better for it. She emerged in the late 1930s with Webb's dance band, which may have been considered a jazz outfit at the time but which purveyed the kind of innocent popsy tunes that aspired to the charts in those years. Her first hit (and Webb's) came in 1938 with a ditty co-composed by her called "A-Tisket A-Tasket."

Webb died in 1939, and after a brief effort to lead his band herself (she was only 21 years old when he died), she went out on her own as a solo singer.

Although her record company, Decca, continued to stress pop ballads and novelties, she found herself working more and more with jazz musicians. Indeed, her scatting with Dizzy Gillespie is said to have coalesced the very notion of "bop." By 1946, she had hooked up with Granz's Jazz at the Philharmonic tours. He became her manager and, in 1955, brought her over to his record company, Verve, thereby revitalizing her recording career.

What Granz did was effect a fusion at a higher level of accomplishment of her pop and jazz instincts. Under his auspices she embarked on a series of "songbook" albums, with separate albums devoted to the classic American composers and lyricists — Ellington, the Gershwins, Berlin, Kern, Rodgers and more — and bringing her together with classic arrangers (Nelson Riddle above all) and jazz musicians. Granz also opened up for her the whole field of symphonic dates, engagements in which Fitzgerald could sing American popular songs and even jazz with the backing of full symphony orchestras. "It was like a whole new beginning for me," she recalled.

Fitzgerald is the easy master of the improvisatory aspects of jazz. Yet unlike so many jazz singers, she has clung to the natural, conversational directness of 1930s crooning. For a younger generation, jazz singing could sound mannered and flashy. Like Frank Sinatra, Fitzgerald attained a remarkable level of artful simplicity, letting her jazz enrich pop's simplicity without subverting it.

She sees her pop and jazz repertories as providing needed respite from potential routine. "You can get bored doing the same thing every night," she said. "I try to do a little of each. I love lyrics. I love ballads. But if I was to sing all ballads, I'd get bored. I'd feel I wasn't learning anything. When I do the improvisations, they teach my ear. I learned when someone like Tommy Flanagan would throw those chords under me. That was my lesson in music."

She does not feel comfortable talking in terms of race. From the first, she sang with both black and white musicians, and appealed to audiences of all races. It is no accident that her idol (and one of her mother's favorites, too), was Connee Boswell, a white singer who could swing pop tunes. Fitzgerald has never been a true blues singer; her inflections and ingenue manners have always kept her close to the white mainstream, just as American music itself is a complex but fertile cross-pollination of Jewish songwriting, black blues and improvisation, Appalachian folk, country twanging, Italian vocalism and every ethnic impulse in the polyglot national personality.

For what she may lack in womanly passion, she more than makes up in ebullient charm — what the jazz critic Martin Williams has called "the stuff of joy." And if she refuses to plumb her own darkest depths, that hardly means she's skirting the truth when she says, "I sing what I feel."

"I used to be very self-conscious," she said. "I used to wish I was pretty. My cousin Georgia always taught me that if you smile, people will like you. Sometimes people will say something you don't like, and you get angry a bit, but you just smile. You let it go by, even if you really would like to choke 'em. By smiling, I think I've made more friends than if I was the other way."

In recent years she has had her troubles with health. In the early 1970s it was cataracts. She built her schedule back up to some 42 weeks a year. But last summer she collapsed and had to be hospitalized, and on the advice of her doctors and Granz she has cut back her touring again. In addition, her less sure breath control these days has led her to collaborate more in concert with instrumentalists, thus sparing her energies, and to emphasize her scat singing, which lessens the need for long-held notes.

Fitzgerald has a big, sustaining family, and enjoys her home in Los Angeles, where she has lived for many years. She is thrilled, too, by her first grandchild, born nine months ago. "She was my Easter bunny, when she came to visit this spring from Alaska," she said happily.

If retirement comes, it won't be voluntary. "They say even iron wears out," Fitzgerald said in her hotel room. "I think if I ever just had to sit down, I'd say to myself, 'What am I going to do now?' If I ever get to the place where people don't want to hear me, or if I ever just can't do it . . . But I hope that doesn't happen. I love to sing."

## PEOPLE

## *Socialite Wins Libel Case*

A British High Court jury has ruled that the society columnist Taki libeled **Rosemarie Marcie-Riviere**, a wealthy Swiss socialite, in a 1982 article. The jury said that the columnist, The Spectator magazine, and its former editor **Alexander Chancellor** had to pay the 71-year-old socialite £15,000 ($22,500) in damages as well as £150,000 in both parties' legal costs. Taki — Peter Theodoracopulos, who writes The Spectator's "High Life" column under his middle name — wrote the article after Marcie-Riviere threw him out of her house in Greece after he claimed she had invited him to lunch.

□

**Prince Edward**, third son of **Queen Elizabeth II**, will visit the United States for the first time in August for the Broadway premiere of the London hit "Me and My Girl," Buckingham Palace has announced.

□

Somewhat in the manner of the Académie Française ruling on words deemed properly French, The New York Times has announced that it will start using "Ms." because the honorific has "passed sufficiently into the language to be accepted as common usage." Executive Editor **A.M. Rosenthal** received a bouquet of flowers from Ms magazine in response, and **Gloria Steinem**, who picketed The Times 12 years ago for referring to her as "Miss Steinem, editor of *Ms magazine*," congratulated Rosenthal on the move. "We resisted perhaps a little too long," Rosenthal said. Indeed, traditions die hard. A senior editor at *Ms*, **Joanne Edgar**, just received a bill for an ad the magazine had placed in The Times. The bill was addressed to "Mrs. Magazine."

□

West Germany's **Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher**, in a parliamentary debate Friday, rejected a call by the Bavarian politician **Franz Josef Strauss** for a tighter rein on the state-backed Goethe Institute, which operates West German cultural centers around the world. Last week Strauss said the institute presented a distorted picture of West Germany by giving preference to artists and cultural works critical of the establishment. The Bavarian leader also complained of the "gloomy Armageddon style" of the We[st] Germans. Genscher and oth[er] members of the liberal Free Dem[o]cratic Party, which with Strauss' Christian Social Union is part [of] the Bonn coalition, ruled out ne[w] guidelines for the institute, howe[v]er.

□

**Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh** lef[t] Uruguay and flown to Jamaica [...] Brazil, the Brazilian Air Force sa[id]. The peripatetic guru reported[ly] had to leave Uruguay because [his] 90-day visa was about to expire a[nd] he had not received an expec[ted] extension to one year. Rajneesh h[as] moved from country to coun[try] since last November, when he l[eft] the United States to avoid imm[i]gration charges.

□

**President François Mitterrand** [of] France has made the Americ[an] novelist **James Baldwin** a Co[m]mander of the Legion of Hon[or]. Baldwin, 61, a longtime resident [of] France, is the second black Ame[ri]can to receive the country's high[est] award; the first was the entertai[ner] **Josephine Baker**. Baldwin said [he] had just finished a play cal[led] "Speak My Name."

□

In a special audience at the Va[ti]can, **Pope John Paul II** received Italian tenor **Luciano Pavarotti** [and] 50 members of the Genoa op[era] who leave next week for a two-w[eek] tour of China. The company g[ave] the pope a 16th-century illustra[ted] book printed in his native Pola[nd]. Pavarotti gave John Paul a col[lec]tion of his recordings.

□

**Faye Dunaway** interrupted [a] performance in "Circe & Bravo" [in] London after a Dutch fan lea[ped] onto the stage to declare his [love] for her, the Daily Express said [...]day. Employees at Hampst[ead] Theater confirmed that, sh[ortly] into the performance, the [man] joined Dunaway onstage and [told] her, "I love you, Faye. I've com[e to] take you back with me to Am[ster]dam." Dunaway's co-star, Step[hen] Jenn, led the actress off while [the] fan, who was not identified, hel[ped] himself to colored water fro[m a] bottle in an liquor cabinet on [the] set. Police took him away but [did] not arrest him.

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